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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

New Deal Meets Heavy Going

Britain Answers German Arms

Egypt Will Not Pay in Gold

Ships Crush in the Ice Floe

P. O. Bars Lottery Vendors

Dust Storm Fighters Win Out

WASHINGTON sees the New Deal program under way once more when the Senate ends a six-day tie-up by yielding to the South's opposition to the anti-lynching bill. NRA extension for 10 months only and in restricted form is approved by the Senate Finance Committee, being a defeat rather than a victory for the White House. Then up bobs the bonus battle. Veterans marshal full pressure for full payment, Senator Harrison pushes his compromise, and the President gets his veto ready if needed. More constructive is the news that the Executive sets up the Resettlement Administration, headed by Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell, to spend vast sums relocating suffering farm folk on better land—New Deal at the testing sticks as nearly as may be to its announced course.

Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald tells a tense House of Commons Britain's power of defense will be advanced to a state enabling the people to feel amply protected. This is an answer to the new German submarines and involves much enlarging of the air force. He laments Germany's independent action, affirms Britain's common front with France and Italy and hopes Germany will now "come home" and help restore confidence. At the same time in Berlin Gen. Wilhelm Goering says Germany will develop an air force as strong as any combination which can be sent against it. Europe talks peace—But the challenge to an arms race appears to have been uttered and accepted.

Excited scenes attend the gathering of the nation's businessmen at the session of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Washington. Leaders criticize Government regulatory measures in many caustic speeches. Friendly greetings from the White House are deferred. Resolutions of heavy censure are considered. And all the time both President and business principals agree that recovery is now arriving—The difference is merely whether the Government hand hastens or halts it.

By royal decree Egypt repudiates all its obligations to pay in gold wherever specified in papers or securities of an international character. Even interest on the public debt turns a cold ear to protesting bondholders. Egypt will base its act on a kind of super-legal authority—Meaning that the biggest nations have set it this excellent bad example.

Rugged seamen of the Atlantic raise a dirge over lost ships; rugged seamen of the Pacific lift a chantey over better whaling. With a fishing bark sunk and two freighters crippled in the pounding ice packs off Newfoundland, the Norwegian freighter Jan loses a grim game with both ice and fog and is ground to pieces on the shore rocks of Cape Breton, N. S. But all hands escape—and learn that the Pacific whaling fleet weighs anchor out of Seattle for Bering with finer equipment, more whales ahead and whale oil up 100 per cent—"Ah, if only—" sigh the nearly happy takers of whalebone—"if only corsets would come in again!"

When the rest of the British Empire celebrates the Silver Jubilee of King George the picturesque English Channel Islands will honor the Duke of Normandy. The islands have remained officially the Duchy of Normandy ever since William the Conqueror left home to organize and seize England from the Saxons. The English King has been always the duchy's duke. Coming down to bedrock, the Channel Islanders are not sure they belong to England—They believe that England, by conquest, belongs to them.

The U. S. Post Office Department keeps close watch to see whether 409 Canadians, Cubans and Irish Free Staters will slip in Sweepstakes tickets under assumed names. To those vendors of illegal lottery chances the American mail privilege has been denied. Their names are blazoned in the largest fraud order ever issued at Washington. Hospitals must have help, plead the ticket vendors, or otherwise—Well, all the vendors will have to go to work.

The Texas Panhandle bombs the dust-hidden skies for rain in vain, but it does get a shower of encouraging news. Wenatchee, Wash., wires that billions of blossoms are a-flutter in pink and white, and that the benches above the Columbia, the Okanogan, the Entait and the Methow will yield the grandest Spitzenbergs, Jonathans and Winesaps ever. Then mightier news even from the dust bowls of Kansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. Splash, bang, deluge, they wire, come the downpours. For days the Southwest had done a different sort of dynamiting—Watching black clouds and trying to prick them with prayer.

MacDonald Renews Offer to Reich To Discuss Arms on Equal Basis

Göring Says Germany Is Ready for Air Convention

Insists on Parity With Other Powers

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 2—Germany is ready for an air convention, is willing to accept limitations and would be prepared to defend world peace—but on parity terms, Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Göring, Reich Minister of Aviation, told foreign correspondents here this afternoon.

Today Germany is equipped with such a first-class air force as has to be reckoned with, should any other country dare to interfere in German affairs, he went on. Furthermore, he said, Germany's present air demands meant parity with the strongest air force of any European state. Today Germany has most modern airplanes and not a single old airplane or old engine. This new air force has been built up in a remarkable way and in such quick time as to be almost unbelievable since no military airplanes are seen anywhere. This is a result of the concentration of technical industry throughout Germany and a special system of training pilots.

Up to Other Powers

It now depends upon other states, he continued, how great Germany's future air force is to be. Should the rest of Europe go against Germany, then the Reich must show what it can do.

Germany today, he concluded, does not go with hat in hand as a beggar to other countries, but with hat on head, and would only take that hat off when others do the same—namely, on terms of equality, showing the Reich's determination not to return to Geneva under present conditions.

A Warning

"If you ask how strong the Reich is in the air," said the General, "I reply it will always be as strong as any outside combination, for or against peace, will be. Whoever dares attack us will have a bad time, because we have absolutely the most modern machines and motors.

"I have suffered a great deal in past years through having to play hide-and-seek in the matter of an air force. A year ago I could say with good conscience that we had nothing. We hadn't any machines hidden in the forests or underground—as the stories went. They simply weren't there, but since others refused to disarm, we were forced to arm also.

New Methods

"We adopted entirely new methods, with the result that our squads were in the air at the appointed time. It depends upon others to determine how big Germany's air force is. If others scrap theirs we'll scrap ours, but they must be honest about it and be prepared to deal on the basis of the strictest equality."

General Göring continued: "We would join any air convention, provided Germany's security was safeguarded. Today we have nothing more to hide, except purely technical details which every government naturally keeps to itself.

"Our air force is not gigantic, but it is first class throughout and a match for any assailant.

"Germany has done the greatest service to world peace by rearming, because a defenseless nation in the heart of Europe must inevitably be a constant temptation to others."

Wide World

J. Ramsay MacDonald

British Prime Minister Using the Microphone to Broadcast His Policies

Prime Minister Refrains From Outlining British Air Program

But Ready to Build As Germany Builds

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 2—Renewal of the invitation to Germany to discuss security and arms limitation on the basis of complete equality was implicit in the statement in the House of Commons today by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. The statement occurred during a debate in which Mr. MacDonald, Mr. George Lansbury, Labor leader, Sir Herbert Samuel, Liberal chief, Mr. Winston Churchill, Conservative, and Sir John Simon of the MacDonald Cabinet, all took part.

Prime Minister MacDonald recalled Reichsführer Hitler's promise that if he gave his undertaking he would "never break it" and mentioned in this connection that Herr Hitler had freely accepted the obligations of the Locarno. It was now in Herr Hitler's power, Mr. MacDonald added, to make a notable contribution to peace by pursuing his proposal to Sir John Simon in March to enter a multilateral nonaggression pact in eastern Europe.

Offer Still Open

The new suggestion Mr. MacDonald put forward today was that a treaty limiting air armaments should be coupled with the proposed Western Air Locarno outlined in the Anglo-French communiqué of Feb. 3. He declared the British Government still stood by the whole communiqué, despite the fact that subsequent actions by Germany had shaken the foundations of European peace.

Contrary to expectations, Mr. MacDonald refrained from any details as to the extent to which the British air force will be increased pending disclosures as to the size of Germany's new air force. It is assumed the Government has decided to wait for Herr Hitler's next move. It had been thought here that Herr Hitler would make some important statement on May Day but he has now postponed it till May 15. But Mr. MacDonald made it clear that Britain would build plane for plane with Germany if the need arose.

The debate showed practically the whole House agreed with him.

Condemns Action

Prime Minister MacDonald sternly condemned Germany's action announcing new naval construction a few days after accepting the British invitation to discuss naval matters.

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Hull Asks Reich To Renew Pacts On Mutual Trade

Other Friendly Relations Involved in Treaty Soon to Expire

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 2—In order to preserve the essentials of normal commercial intercourse and the civil and religious protection of individuals as between Germany and the United States, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has proposed to the Reich the immediate conclusion of an agreement continuing all but the most-favored-nation clauses of the treaty which is to lapse on Oct. 13.

If some agreement on these lines is not reached, the ordinary amenities of business relationships between the two countries are likely to be severely strained. The German-American treaty, which the German Ambassador, Dr. Hans Luther, announced on Oct. 13 last would be terminated within a year, defines not only trade relations, but establishes political, civil and religious rights of the nations of each country while within the borders of the other. The agreement also prescribes the powers of consuls, and covers much ground which if removed would leave a yawning void in the relationships of the two countries.

Favored-Nation Clause

The treaty is one of friendship, commerce, and consular rights. As far as is known, the Reich Government does not object to any clauses save that relation to most-favored-nation treatment. To carry out the new German policy of special preferential trade agreements, the Reich decided it must weed out the most-favored-nation clause in its commercial treaties, and thus Ambassador Luther filed his protest last October.

Although the protest was directed only against this single clause, State Department treaty experts decided that the Reich could not terminate one clause of the treaty without ending the whole. And since a new agreement would require ratification by the Senate, not to mention difficulties of negotiating it, Secretary Hull started within the past week his drive for speedy accord. The announcement came late yesterday.

Complications Avoided

It is understood that both governments will probably be able to adopt with little or no changes the outstanding clauses of the treaty barring the most-favored-nation section. Whether the process of senatorial ratification will result in exacerbating the international situation remains to be seen.

Many senators are openly critical of the internal policies of the Hitler Government, and given a chance to go after a German-American trade treaty in the Senate, may produce an international sensation. However, the State Department and the White House will seek to avoid such complications, in view of the extreme necessity of having some sort of direct contractual agreement between the Reich and the republic

Anarchist Order Against Ship Line Found at Havana

HAVANA, May 2 (AP)—Simultaneously with the arrest of six suspected anarchists, police expressed the opinion today that there was a possible connection between the existence of anarchistic groups here and disasters which have befallen vessels sailing to and from Havana. The authorities declined to identify the ship or ships to which they referred.

The six men under arrest are all natives of Spain.

The police said search of their persons and the headquarters of the Anarchist Federation of Havana and allied groups resulted in the discovery of documents linking the prisoners with an anarchist organization in Barcelona, Spain.

Included among the documents, they said, was a letter to the Nation Maritime Transport Syndicate giving the "anarchial salute." The authorities said the letter advised than the transatlantic liner Magallanes had discharged 12 members of its crew and demanded that Havana anarchists "make the ship company suffer the consequences of the despotic action and give merited punishment to strikebreakers."

The police ordered a rigid surveillance of docks and ships in port, to prevent the instructions from Barcelona from being carried out.

Most appalling of the disasters which befell liners in the Havana service was the burning of the Morro Castle off the New Jersey coast the night of Sept. 8 with 124 fatalities. The possibility that sabotage might have been responsible for the catastrophe was hinted at a federal inquiry, but never established.

Four months afterward the liner Mohawk sank in collision with the Norwegian freighter Talisman with a toll of 45. Failure of the Mohawk's steering gear was blamed in this disaster.

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Textile Accord Found on All But Wage Rate

Mill Men of North and South to Act Together, Fisher Reports

Inquiry Helps Move

Today, for the first time since the beginning of the cotton textile wrangle, the New England and southern cotton manufacturers found themselves in complete agreement—with one exception—the wage differential.

With this as the first bright spot in the heretofore gloomy textile outlook, Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, today saw even the possibility of the wage differential being speedily worked out as the result of the Washington investigating committee's report and action.

"The northern and southern manufacturers are together on everything but the wage," he declared, "and it would appear that an agreement can be worked out on that before long."

Wins One Objective

Thus it would seem today that the Administration had succeeded in one, at least, of its objectives—to get unity between the two textile sections of the nation.

But in securing this unity the Administration apparently has not been able to win the combined "manufacturers' front" over to the processing tax and the Administration's contention that improvement of plant conditions and organization is the industry's real need, rather than high import quotas on Japanese imports.

Dubious on Processing Tax

Mr. Fisher, who said he had received a letter and certain resolutions from the Atlanta meeting of the American Association of Cotton Manufactures showing the New England and southern manufactures to be largely in accord, nevertheless, was a bit dubious about a substitute plan for the processing tax submitted by the southerners today before the special Wallace-Hull-Perkins-Roper cabinet committee.

This plan proposes that the Government establish a bounty of $35 a bale to be paid the manufacturers on the export of cotton goods. It is the plan of Samuel C. Lamport, a New York exporter. Mr. Fisher said it was similar to the old export debenture plan which was not very popular with manufacturers or

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Business Quits President On His New Deal Policies; Senate Rejects NRA Pleas

Senate Committee Votes to Extend NRA Only to April 1, 1936

Denies President's Plea of Year More

Senate Bows to Filibuster and Takes Up Matter of Bonus Bills

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHIINGTON, May 2—As the Senate began the long deferred battle over the bonus today, the Senate Finance Committee gave formal and overwhelming approval to a joint resolution extending the National Industrial Recovery Act until next April, after defeating a proposal to extend it until April, 1937, as desired by President Roosevelt.

The committee's vote was taken, 13 to 4, over the express objection of President Roosevelt at a White House conference two days previously. While the committee was acting, the United States Chamber of Commerce, in another part of the city, was also passing a resolution urging that the NRA should be discontinued, and a temporary substitute measure enacted for a curtailed program.

President to Yield

At the White House conference, Mr. Roosevelt announced that he would be prepared to sign a bill for brief extension of NRA if Congress declined to accept his two-year extension proposal.

The four senators voting against reporting the resolution were Senators Barkley, Costigan and Black (Dems) and Lafollette (Progressive).

The 13 voting in favor of the resolution contained eight Democrats and Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, the majority whip. They were Harrison, George (Proxy) Walsh, Bailey, Clark, Lonergan, Gerry, Guffey. The five Republicans were Couzens, Keyes, Metcalf (proxy), Hastings and Capper.

A proposal by Senator Couzens to write in a ban against production control in any code was defeated, as was an amendment by Senator Barkley providing the intrastate industries having an affect upon interstate commerce could be eligible for NRA codes.

As the Senate took up the bonus fight today, ex-service men mar-

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Harris & Ewing

James Couzens

Republican Senator From Michigan

U. S. Trade Chamber Adopts Resolutions to Kill NIRA

Also Firm Against Change in Reserve

President Fails to Send Message and Keeps Mum on Proceedings

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 2—American business, so far as it is represented by the United States Chamber of Commerce, came to an open breach today with Mr. Roosevelt's 1935 legislative program.

Resolutions adopted as the chamber closed its twenty-third annual convention denounced practically the whole set of new-deal measures now before Congress.

There was slight hint of conciliation or compromise in most of the resolutions by which business leaders put on record their belief that industry should be left free by the Government at the present juncture to seek reviving prosperity through its own customary methods.

White House Silent

No comment was immediately forthcoming from the White House as one after another of the pet New Deal projects was condemned by the 3000 businessmen assembled here, but it was noted by observers that the customary greeting of the President to the convention was not forthcoming this year.

At the White House this break with precedent was ascribed simply to the fact that business leaders had not asked for any such message; while it was explained that Mr. Roosevelt's own views on the economic situation were so fully expounded in his Sunday radio "fireside chat" that there was no additional comment to be made to the businessmen.

Chamber States Stand

The chamber in resolutions urged that the present NIRA be allowed to expire; that business be allowed to regulate itself; that the pending utilities bill be killed; that the Federal Reserve System be retained in its present form contrary to the Administration's pending banking bill, and that the AAA should change its policies in connection with crop curtailment.

The resolutions were adopted following a final general session in which Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, urged all-round tariff reductions as the way out of the world's economic difficulties.

An unusual degree of discussion marked the usually cut and dried action upon the resolutions and indicated the unwonted feeling generated by the anti-new-deal stand of business.

Overruled by Harriman

Francis E. Powell head of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, said he was "very much disturbed" to learn that the chamber had not received a message of greeting from the President.

Henry I. Harriman, the outgoing president of the chair, ruled that he was out of order and Dr. William F. Gephart, of St. Louis, chairman of the resolutions committee, continued his reading of the resolutions.

Among resolutions adopted by the chamber were the following—

Want NIRA to Expire

1. The National Industrial Recovery Act should be allowed to expire and Congress should vote a "substitute bill" for a limited time and with curtailed application.

2. Business should be given opportunity for self-regulation.

3. The pending utilities bill outlawing holding companies should be defeated; regulation of holding companies should not be taken over by the Federal Government from the states.

4. The 30-hour week (opposed by the Administration) should be defeated, and also the proposed permanent National Labor Board (in the Wagner labor bill).

Against Changing Reserve

5. The Federal Reserve System cannot be changed fundamentally without injury to the country.

6. A change in policies is required by the AAA in connection with curtailment of crops. Restriction of exportable farm products "inevitably reacts" against the nation's economy.

The committee's resolution urging Congress to make careful study of the problems of taxation before enacting President Roosevelt's social security legislation was tabled at the motion of Thomas Creigh of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Another resolution, this time indorsing the Roosevelt reciprocal trade program, was challenged by Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota, but it was adopted over Mr. Knutson's protest.

A committee resolution proposing uniform highway laws was voted down after warm debate, on the ground that such laws would transfer highway control from states to Washington. Instead, the convention adopted a resolution indorsing state control for highway matters.

The committee referred several questions to the board of directors for further study, among them emergency relief, building construction, cotton textiles, excise taxes, government loans, public works and restoration of property values.

NRA Test Case Gets Under Way In Supreme Court

Constitutionality Will Depend on Legality of Hen's Demise

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 2—Nearly two years after NRA became law, and within less than two months of the expiration of that law, the Federal Government today finally went to the Supreme Court for a decision as to whether the act itself and all the regulations, inhibitions, interferences with private initiative, prosecutions and fines established or inflicted under its régime are valid.

Donald R. Richberg, legal champion of the New Deal and present head of NRA, and Stanley Reed, Solicitor-General of the United States, undertook to convince the nine black-robed final arbiters of law in the United States that the keystone in the Roosevelt recovery program, despite its revolutionary changes in the American economic system, lies within the intent of the framing fathers of the Constitution when they delegated to Congress the power to regulate commerce betwen the states.

Fate Rests on a Hair

Arrayed against them in the solemn chamber which has reverberated to the oratory of the great figures of American history—Webster, Clay, Calhoun—were attorneys for the A. L. A. Schechter Poultry Corporation of New York; for the fate of NRA is staked today on whether or not the Federal Government may dictate the how, when and wherefore of the process of converting a barnyard fowl into food on the table.

Although the act which is subjected today to the final test is with-

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Annapolis Graduate Jailed on Formosa

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TAIHOKU, Formosa, May 2—A romantic quest for adventure and Sunken treasure in the South Seas had brought a youthful former United States naval lieutenant and two companions today to a jail cell in the Formosan port of Taito.

The three adventurers, William Shinn Gates, 28-year-old resident of Lancaster, Penna.; H. G. Wrede, a German, and Gene Roubin, a Russian, were held for investigation under grave suspicion of espionage.

Against Mr. Gates the Japanese authorities' suspicions were particularly aroused because his United States passport, other papers and own statements disclosed him to be a graduate from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1929 and a lieutenant on the retired list for the last 30 months.

Real Security Is a Simple Thing

Reflection Shows It Lies Not Merely in Wealth, and Indeed, Wealth Itself Is Often Mistaken to Lie in Money When, Actually, the World Is Full of Richness, and Security Means Being Enabled to Enjoy It

The Search For Social Security

Last of 12 World-Wide Studies

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The world is so full of a number of things
I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings.

So wrote Robert Louis Stevenson, and although he wrote with the simplicity intended to delight a child, the grown-up world may just be coming to realize that, after all, he penned a most profound treatise on economics. The "economics of plenty" the pundits are calling it today—which, when put in 10-cent words, means simply that there are plenty of good things in the world for all to enjoy a very full life if we only have the sense and kindliness to learn how to use and share them.

Essence of Security

This is the essence of the problem of economic security. Though this security is talked of largely today in terms of legislation for particular types of social insurance, sponsors of the program recognize that security is ultimately a much broader question than any of these and that insurance or welfare measures can afford only one or a few kinds of protection to put a bottom, as it were, under humanity's efforts toward a better living.

Some share-the-wealth advocates consider that the way to make "every man a king" is to give him an income of $5000 a year. At the other pole, Leonor F. Loree, American railroad magnate, says:

Everyone Enjoys Riches

"It is no longer necessary that one should be rich, since we live in and enjoy a rich world. The last century has seen a vast expansion of scientific technique—now all at our service. But the marvelous growth of social and material organization is taken for granted."

Between these two points of view it is apparent to social workers that, even in the midst of a rich world, there are millions who would be "as happy as kings" on much less than $5000 a year—children who wish mother could stay at home with them instead of having to go to the factory, aged folk whose provision for expected retirement has been swept away by misfortune, families whose breadwinner has been disabled by some occupational hazard, men with strong arms and skilled fingers who have walked the streets in search of jobs taken from them by automatic machines, the business cycle, too much profit, or they know not what.

What Is Best in Government?

Mechanical invention undeniably has made it possible to enrich and emancipate modern living. But not without its costs and maladjustments. Its very progress is now decried as an enemy by some who would exalt social invention—planning and experimentation in government—in its place. Conservatives, on the other hand, resist social innovation with the adage that "that government is best which governs least."

Is it not possible that physical and social invention can go ahead together? In fact, is it not imperative, for business as well as individuals, that they shall go hand in hand, each helping humanity to adjust itself to the changes wrought by the other?

This would seem, if we can get a long perspective, to be the trend in the world at large, much as that may be interrupted by local or temporary disturbances. The advance of technology is well known.

And with it a survey of the world during the last three or four decades will show that systems of old-age

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Norris and Curley Discuss Relief

Mayor Demands Street Cleanup

Foley Takes Up Hultman Case

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Norris—Curley Calls on Him for 100 Per Cent Grants

Governor Curley challenged the national administration relief policy today when he renewed his plea for 100 per cent grants of federal relief projects.

The renewed plea came during a talk with Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, Insurgent Republican, who visited the Governor today. The Senator is speaking at Ford Hall tonight.

Conferring with the Senator concerning the disposition of the $4,800,000,000 federal relief fund, Governor Curley said he was curious to know how it was going to be distributed. He stated that his investigations show that not more than three cities and three states in the country are in a position to pay any share of federal relief, that they have borrowed to the statutory or common-sense limits. Furthermore, regarding grade crossing elimination work, he said that no railroad was in a position to contribute a cent.

Bank Rates Interest Cut Viewed as Help

During the conference which developed into a discussion of bank interest rates, Senator Norris declared that the result of banks cutting out interest on deposits may result in great help to businessmen through ability to borrow money at cheap rates.

At the same time, the Senator put in a word for government ownership of railroads. He predicted that government ownership would result later, declaring that perhaps it would be well to take them over at the present market prices rather than at the top valuation. He added that soon the railroads may be crying for the Government to take them over.

He attacked the American policy of not fully developing natural sources according to a well-laid-out plan. He advocate the co-ordination of all flood control, soil erosion and utility operations.

Streets—Mansfield Calls For General Cleanup

"The condition of the streets in some of the suburbs and the older parts of Boston is nothing less than disgraceful!"

Thus did Mayor Mansfield today characterize the streets of his city in a letter to his subordinates. The first letter was to Patrick Campbell, superintendent of schools. Following

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Norris and Curley Discuss Relief

Mayor Demands Street Cleanup

Foley Takes Up Hultman Case

(Continued from Page 1)

the Mayor's terse description came a request that teachers be asked to tell the school children of the street situation, asking them to co-operate in keeping the streets clean and telling the members of their households to do likewise.

Next letter went to Police Commissioner McSweeney. It went into more detail. The Mayor with his own eyes had seen fruit peddlers throw the paper wrappers from oranges into the street. He had seen banana stalks in the road in front of fruit stores. Would it not be possible for the Commissioner to send out an order to all stations requiring patrolmen to warn all known violators on their beats? Then if the practice continued some prosecutions might be arranged.

A third letter went to the Commissioner of Public Works, the department which finally must clean up the streets.

Hultman—Curley Sends Case to the Grand Jury

The Hultman case is going to the grand jury. Dramatically, just as the hands of the clock in Gardner Auditorium moved toward midnight, Governor Curley abruptly stopped the month-long hearing by summing up his view of the evidence:

"The evidence presented by various witnesses clearly indicates perjury has been committed at this hearing, and that larceny, as well as other crimes, were countenanced in the police department.

"The charge by a former member of the police department that he had been informed that the payment of $1000 would be necessary to secure his reinstatement is certainly prima facie evidence of the commission of a crime.

"The charge by a witness that he was notified that payment must be made for a taxicab stand permit certainly furnished similar evidence.

"Testimony of serious import has been heard that the legal adviser of the police department was permitted to dominate the conduct of the department, thereby destroying discipline and the morale of the department and leading to endless corruption.

"All this evidence, climaxed by such appalling testimony, indicates a negligent or corrupt situation that permitted fingerprints and rogues' gallery photographs, the most important means to be used in the apprehension of criminals, to be removed, leaves no course open but the transfer of the testimony in this hearing to the District Attorney of Suffolk County for presentation to the grand jury, and I so refer it."

Most observers were of the opinion today that in referring the Hultman case to the district attorney and grand jury Governor Curley pursued the proper action. They pointed out that the hearings held by the Governor and his Executive Council were, in effect, a case in which the executive branch of the Government proffered charges, conducted investigation, prosecuted and then held trial.

Especially was such procedure deemed unwise by many, in view of the manifestly political nature of the case. Mr. Hultman was a former police commissioner. Just before Gov. Joseph B. Ely's term expired the first of this year he appointed Mr. Hultman chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission.

In this position Mr. Hultman will administer, among other things, continuance and completion of the Ware-Swift River project. This is now the largest scale construction under way in Massachusetts. It involves transforming the Swift River basin, some 80 miles from Boston, into a giant city water reservoir.

Within a short time employment will be given some 600 men on the project, and there remains about $35,000,000 to spend in its completion. With political patronage demanding jobs and expenditures the chairmanship of the Metropolitan District Commission is considered a particularly cherished position at this time.

Political observers have seen in the attempts to oust Mr. Hultman as chairman of the commission, on the basis of his previous record as police commissioner, an obvious gesture to transfer political patronage from one group to another. Since the hearings, however, many have regarded the situation with more concern.

Grand jury probing, it is thought will reveal all aspects of the picture in their proper relationship.

District Attorney William J. Foley today announced that he will carefully study the 1000-page transcript of the Hultman ouster hearings and determine whether the facts uncovered warrant grand jury investigation.

ERA—Boston and 27 Other Places Got Increase

Boston and 27 Massachusetts cities and towns today received an increased ERA allotment for the month of May despite the fact that the State received the same amount —$6,500,000—from the Federal Government as allotted in April.

The increase of $150,000 handed to Boston and smaller increases made to the other municipalities was due to the efficient mahagement of the state funds by Arthur G. Rotch, State ERA Administrator. Under Mr. Rotch's direction a special reserve fund was set up. This fund has supplied the additional money for the increased projects for May.

Mr. Rotch had asked Washington for an increase of $750,000 for May but was refused. In order to progress with his new projects and aid more unemployed he dug into his "reserve sock" today undaunted.

"There will be more next month to keep our reserve fund intact," he said. "And anyway," what's a reserve fund for if not to use in a time like this?"

Employment—Nearly 2000 Seek 25 State Police Jobs

The problem of relief and municipal employment took on several new aspects in Boston and Massachusetts today.

It was learned that there have already been 1789 applications made for the 25 newly created state police berths. Officials believe that if the present rate continues there will be 10,000 men after the few available jobs before the closing date for applications on May 15.

Even while the flood of job hunters poured bids into state police headquarters, indicating desire of many for work, the House of Representatives turned "thumbs down" on a measure which would appropriate $1,000,000 for new state jobs to be filled by Governor Curley. Opponents of the bill said it would necessitate additional taxing of cities and towns, a thing which they agreed would be unwise at this time.

In the meantime preparations continued in Boston to obtain a good portion of President Roosevelt's $4,800,000,000 allotment for giving jobs to the nation's unemployed. Mayor Mansfield named two consulting engineers and an architect to serve on the board he is forming to outline Boston projects that can be submitted to federal authorities.

All was not serene, however, even with the prospects of obtaining several major federal grants. News reaching Mayor Mansfield was to the effect that the President may offer cities a 70 per cent loan and a 30 per cent grant of money with which to construct approved projects. The Mayor said that since such a plan would mean incurring further debt and would not be attractive to Boston.

Highway—New Worcester And Providence Link Planned

A new four-lane, high-speed highway, joining Worcester and Providence, was in prospect for Massachusetts motorists today. Work on the $2,000,000 link will start this summer, according to William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works.

Beginning at the Worcester-Millbury city line, it will run 12 of its 17 miles through virgin territory, ending south of Uxbridge. The road will be partly financed by federal funds, Mr. Callahan said.

Illegal—Forced Welfare Levy on Public Workers

Many mayors and other Massachusetts town and city officials were in a quandary today. They faced the possibility of their communities being called upon to return sums totaling more than $1,000,000 which they have collected from city employees in recent years for welfare uses.

Yesterday the Supreme Judicial Court decided that the 1933 law passed by the Legislature which ratified action of towns and cities in forcing employees to contribute toward welfare is unconstitutional. The decision was handed down in the case filed by Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Suffolk Superior Court.

Mr. Campbell protested against the policy, inaugurated by Governor Curley when he was Mayor of Boston and continued by Mayor Mansfield, of arbitrarily deducting a certain sum from each employee's pay, proceeds to be given relief funds. By virtue of the Supreme Judicial Court ruling Mr. Campbell will be returned the $566 taken from him, plus interest. He estimates the total sum to be $700.

The decision concerns other Massachusetts officials because the practice of compelling city employees to contribute to relief has been state-wide, and the implication of the present court decision is that all such sums will have to be returned to the employees should they demand it.

Hold-Up—Weymouth Bank Men Robbed of $20,000

While scores of motorists passed by without noticing it, four armed robbers today forced two Weymouth Trust Company officials to the curb along Old Colony Boulevard and seized $20,000 in cash.

Earl C. Rogers, cashier and teller of the Weymouth concern, driver of the bank car that was held up, said that a sub-machine gun, and a revolver were brandished by the thieves right on the boulevard and in plain sight of the heavy traffic passing, "but no driver stopped or apparently noticed the holdup."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	800kc-WEEI-368m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	"The Mail Bag"...	Baseball game.....	Network speaker..
5:15	"Wooley the Moth"..	Mandolin group...	Male quartet.....	Vera Van, songs..
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	"Jack Armstrong"	"Jack Armstrong".	Local dance music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	NBC soloist.....	Soloist; organ.....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15	"The Story Man".....	Features; news....	Soloist; scores.....	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	News; features.....	"Lum and Abner".	Minute Men talk..	Russian orchestra
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Studio soloist.....	Talk, Dick Grant..	and chorus.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Organ recital.....	Just Entertainment	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	'Musical Moments'	"Just Plain Bill".	"Irish Echoes"; so-
7:30	Floyd Gibbons.....	After Dinner Revue	Merry-Go-Round ..	loists; orchestra..
7:45	"Jimmie Allen".....	"Easy Aces" sketch	Boake Carter, news	Hod Williams and
8:00	"Pastorale": Littau's	Vallee Varieties:	"Melody Limited".	his orchestra.....
8:15	concert orchestra....	Aline McMahon;	"Romance"; read'g	Popular law talk..
8:30	M. I. T. Open House	Pinkie Lee; solo-	"Freddie Rich En-	Mixed quartet.....
8:45	program: talks.....	ist; quartet.....	tertains": variety	Talk on art.....
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Le Paradis Orch..
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Frank McIntyre;	talk; soloist.....	Earle Nelson's
9:30	Mexican Orchestra....	soloists; skit;	Fred Waring and	amateur show....
9:45	Frank & Phil, songs..	Veorhees Orch....	his Pennsylvan-	News Service.....
10:00	Hambourg Trio: violin,	Paul Whiteman's	fans; vocal solo-	Perley Stevens &
10:15	cello and piano.....	Music Hall: Lou	ists; glee clubs..	his orchestra.....
10:30	Women's Int. League:	Holtz; Helen Jep-	Spotlight Revue...	Heidt's Brigadiers:
10:45	Mrs. Roosevelt.....	son; soloists.....	Musical Rhymester	soloists; orchestra
11:00	Reports; feature.....	Forecasts; sports..	News Service.....	Network speaker...
11:15	Stern Orchestra.....	NBC organist.....	Williams Orchestra	Kavelin Orchestra
11:30	"St. Vitus Dance Gov-	Eddie Duchin and	Jack Renard and	Ralph Bennett and
11:45	ernment," Huey Long	his orchestra....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia": reading of network fan mail
11:00 WEEI, United States Marine Band concert, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger's Original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: conservation day program.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air program.
2:30 WEEI, Kitchen Party: cooking talk; soloists; piano team.
3:00 WBZ, "The Silver Flute," network dramatic sketch.
3:00 WNAC, Braves-St. Louis baseball game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, College Prom: Ruth Etting; "Red" Nichols and his orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news of the week; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Beatrice Lillie, comedienne; male quartet; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel": Dick Powell; soloists; sketches; orchestra.
9:15 WAAB, "Prints and Print Makers," Henry P. Rossiter.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker, comedian, and company; soloist; popular orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, ERA Symphony Orchestra concert, Albert Kanrich, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, from Chicago.
10:00 WBZ, "Circus Nights": Joe Cook, comedian; Tim and Irene; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Frank Black and his vocal-instrumental ensemble.
10:30 WAAB, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd," comedians; orchestra.

Boston Events

Tonight

Movies

METROPOLITAN — "G Men." Deals with U. S. Department of Justice anti-crime work. With James Cagney and Ann Dvorak. 11:20 a. m., 3:04, 4:42, 7:42, 10:26. Stage: Isham Jones and his orchestra—which also plays this week in the Platinum Salon, Vaudeville.

EXETER—"Living on Velvet." 3:35, 6:25, 9:15. "The Great Hotel Murder."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"A Meritorious Gentleman," mystery story with Charles Bickford and Helen Vinson. Fenway, 2:28, 5:31, 8:34. Paramount, 9 a. m., 12:06, 3:12, 6:18, 9:24. "Go Into Your Dance," the Jolson and Keeler picture lately at the Metropolitan.

FINE ARTS—"The Unfinished Symphony." 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:45. New shorts for sixth week include: "Impressions of Seville," "Plant Growth." In the corridors is exhibition of caricatures of Boston musicians and others, by Martha Powell Setchell.

KEITH'S—"Star of Midnight," Detective mystery by Arthur Somers Roche, with William Powell and Ginger Rogers. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8. Preview of "The Bride of Frankenstein" at 10.

ORPHEUM—"One New York Night." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Stage: Blanche Calloway and her orchestra. Tomorrow: "Reckless."

STATE—George Arliss in "Cardinal Richelieu." 11:40 a. m., 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 7:45, 9:50. Tomorrow: Charles Butterworth in "Baby Face Harrington," and Lilian Harvey in "Let's Live Tonight."

MODERN—"Symphony of Living," with Al Shean as a concert violinist with an expensive family. 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:15. "George White's 1935 Scandals."

BOSTON — "The Lost City." A sinister inventor tries to take possession of the world from a mid-African stronghold. 11:38 a. m., 2:13, 4:52, 7:29, 10:06. "The Nut Farm," screen version of the play, with Wallace Ford as a grocer who goes into movie production.

TREMONT—Will Rogers in "David Harum," and Frank Morgan in "By You: Leave." 9 a. m. to 11.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"One More Spring." 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Lottery Lover."

UNIVERSITY—"Ruggles of Red Gap." 3:10, 6:30, 9:30. "Princess O'Hara."

STRAND—"Border Town." 2:52, 6:14, 9:37. "Enter Madame."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Fingal's Cave": "Ring Leader," mystery; "Spinning Mice," color cartoon; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

UPTOWN—"Mississippi." 2:15, 4:50, 7:30, 10:05. "It Happened in New York."

Music

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Augmented ERA Concert Band, Walton Ives, conductor. Clarinet solo by Samuel Harris, for 10 years with Sousa's Band. Free tickets at branch libraries. 8.

"RUDDIGORE"—Presented by Boston University Gilbert and Sullivan Association. Repertory Theater. 8:15.

Other Events

CITY CLUB—"Three Live Ghosts," presented by B. C. C. Players. 8.

SALON OF ALLIED ARTS—Astronomy Night. Talk by Dr. Loring B. Andrews. Music. 296 Commonwealth Avenue. 8:15.

NORFOLK HOUSE EXHIBITION—Annual Open House. Entertainment by music and dramatic classes at 8 tonight and tomorrow. Children's exhibition, 9:45 a. m. Saturday.

Tomorrow

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Symphony Hall, 2:30.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance by Miss Maginnis: "Royal Portraits." 11 a. m.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — May Basket Party at Colonial Cooking Club, 234 Boylston Street, 6:15.

EMMETT MOORE IRISH PLAYERS—With two films: "For Irish Freedom" and "The Road to Ireland." Tremont Temple. 2:15 and 7 daily this week.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Rain and continued cold weather tonight and Friday; slightly colder late Friday or at night; fresh east and northeast winds.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight and Friday; colder Friday in east portion.

Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Occasional rain tonight and Friday; continued cool.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy probably occasional rain in south portion tonight and Friday, and rain or snow in north portion Friday; slightly colder Friday.

Maine: Cloudy probably rain in extreme southwest portion late tonight: Friday rain.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport, to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast or west winds over south and central portions becoming fresh to strong, and moderate westerly winds becoming northeast and increasing Friday over extreme north portion and overcast weather with rain tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	54	Minneapolis	34	42
Bermuda	68	74	New Orleans	76	84
Chicago	42	46	New York	50	62
Denver	38	58	Norfolk, Va.	64	74
Helena, Mont.	34	50	Philadelphia	52	60
Jacksonville	74	84	St. Louis	58	70
Kansas City	62	78	San Francisco	52	62
Los Angeles	54	66	Washington	54	64
Miami, Fla.	78	84			

A—8 a. m. D. S. T. May 2.
B—Maximum May 1.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:47 p. m.; height 11.5 feet
Friday, 12:22 a. m.; height 10.1 feet
Light all vehicles at 8:13 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; maximum temperature 72 degrees above zero; minimum 49 above.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

What post will Governor Curley seek in 1936? This question is plaguing practically every Massachusetts Democratic and Republican leader. Once they thought he was all set for a try at the United States Senate. Today they are not so sure.

As Governor, "Jim" Curley is enjoying more publicity, nationally and locally, than almost any other Senator, except such a solon as Senator Huey P. Long. The Governor makes no secret of his huge enjoyment of being the "big chief." This enjoyment has caused the perplexity in the minds of party leaders.

Of course, if Mr. Curley went to the United States Senate, he would become one of 96 "chiefs." As Governor for another term, he would continue as the single "big chief," even though Massachusetts is only a comparatively small "tribe."

Until Mr. Curley decides what post he wants, the political fortunes of several Democrats hang in the balance. There are the two Hurleys, Joseph L., the Lieutenant Governor, and Charles F., the State Treasurer, both of whom are supposed to have their eyes on the Governor's chair for 1936. Then there is Senator Marcus A. Coolidge. If the Governor decides to make a bid to succeed Senator Coolidge in 1936, the latter's chance for another term at Washington may become very slim.

Governor Curley's inaugural proposal for a 48-hour work week for state institution employees appears headed for success. The legislative Committee on Public Service is ready to report favorably the enabling legislation, but is still dickering over the cost.

The Governor, when he sounded off on the proposal, said it would cost $750,000 annually. The committee, with an eye on the tax meter, thinks several thousands should be sliced from that figure. The members, as a result, are waiting to see what sort of proposal Charles P. Howard, chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, has to offer.

As a "dollar saver," Harvard is expected to bring in a new draft of the 48-hour bill, excluding superintendents of institutions, medical staffs, supervisors and executive and administrative officers from its provisions.

Under this bill, all the low-salaried workers, who now are employed 60 hours a week and more would be aided and new jobs would be created for many persons.

It is expected that Mr. Howard's proposal will meet committee approval, if it provides for sufficient slashes from the estimated expense. And it does not appear that Governor Curley would be too displeased at any alternate plan which would retain a major portion of his proposal.

* * *

The changed make-up of the power and light committee this year has prepared the way for committee compromises on legislation that in other years did not stand even a slight chance of emerging with a favorable report. The reporting out of a bill giving the department of public utilities the power to regulate holding companies, as they now do operating companies, is definite proof of this. Had the committee not had members who advocated even abolition of holding companies, it is doubtful if the regulatory bill would have emerged with a favorable report.

In other years, the committee has been packed with members who were against utility reform. Many of these same men are still on the committee this year. But also there are several Democratic members who are ready to go the limit to break down the present setup in gas, electric and telephone companies. Included in this latter group are Senators P. Eugene Casey of Worcester and John S. Sullivan, also of Worcester.

It is expected that the compromise holding company measure will be successful in both branches of the Legislature. Several pro-utility members of the utility committee have indicated their willingness to vote in favor of the measure, as well as on another, not yet reported, which would strike some of the restrictions from municipal ownership of lighting plants. If the measure, or measures, are actually passed, it will be the first major victory for utility reformers in several years.

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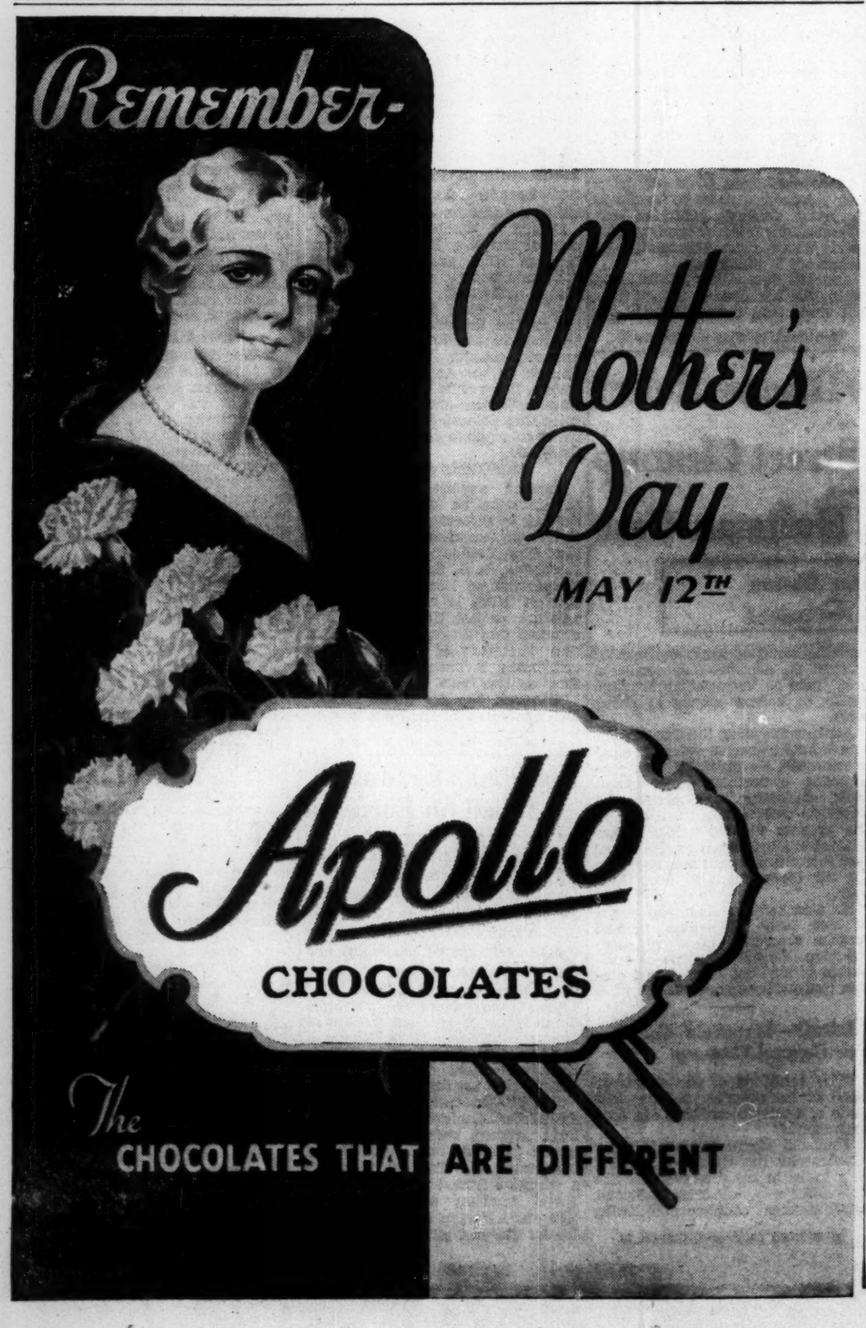

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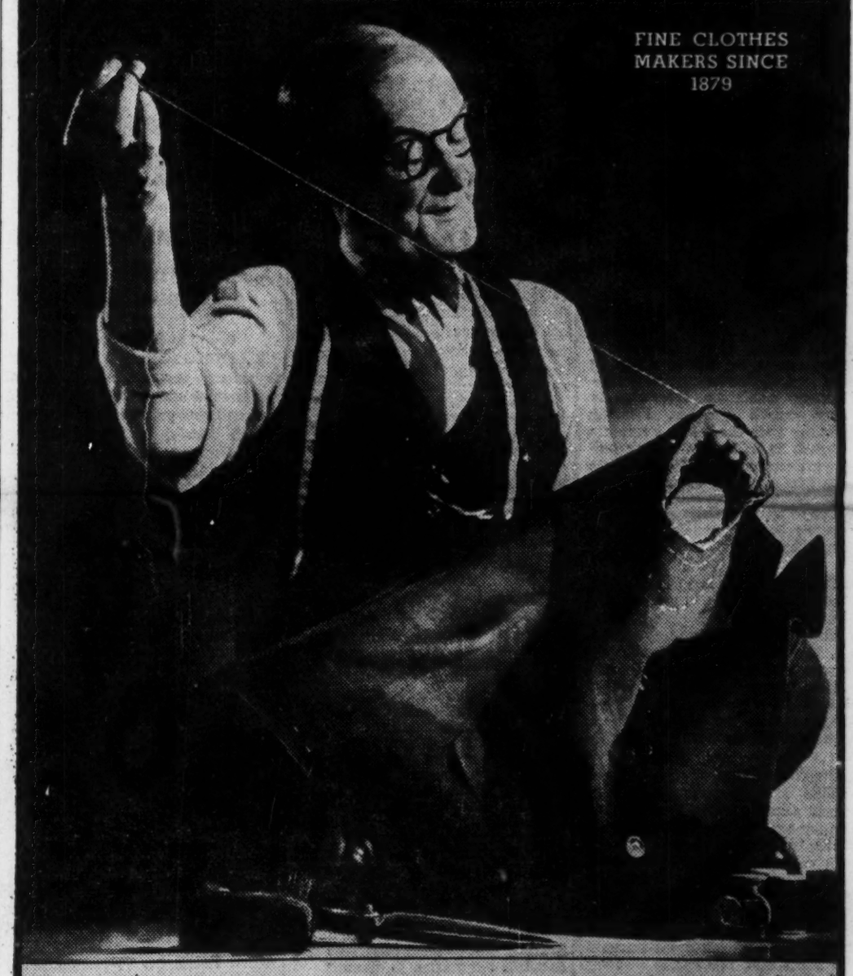

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Federal Grant Sought For Blackstone River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., May 2—An $18,500,000 project to improve the Blackstone River from Worcester to Providence, free the stream and Narragansett Bay of pollution and establish miles of parkway was indorsed here last night by representatives from 30 Rhode Island and Massachusetts communities.

Committees have begun their work on details of the vast plan, and Albert J. Lamarre, Pawtucket's Commissioner of Public Works, promised today that a delegation from his city will go to Washington to seek federal aid for the project.

The first move will be to seek an outright federal grant to cover the entire cost of the work. If this is not possible, some plan may be worked out for a federal grant and loan with the various communities in the two states sharing the burden of financing.

Massachusetts Starts

Massachusetts already has started a survey which will provide the basis of plans for that State's share in the program. The survey is being conducted under the ERA. George R. Cody, secretary of the Rhode Island Unemployment Relief Commission, urged last night that a similar survey be started at once in Rhode Island.

With its headwaters in central Massachusetts near Worcester, the Blackstone River flows southeastward into Rhode Island at Woonsocket, on into the highly industrialized section of Central Falls and Pawtucket and then empties into the Seekonk River. The Seekonk empties into Narragansett Bay at Providence.

Because it passes through thickly-populated sections, the Blackstone is blamed largely for pollution in upper Narragansett Bay. Sanitary engineers long have advocated a plan to purify the water flowing into the bay. This would enhance bathing along the shores of the bay and make available large areas for oyster growing, areas that are now banned because of polluted waters.

Financing Problem

A complicated problem in financing will arise if the Federal Government refuses to make an outright grant for the entire sum needed. John H. Cady, consulting engineer for the Rhode Island Planning Board, has pointed out that if a loan is necessary the charges should be borne by those communities that would benefit most. He believes that cities such as Providence and Woonsocket, which already have municipal sewage plants, should not be expected to pay for sewage plants that may have to be constructed in communities that are without plants.

While the principal point of the plan is to purify the waters of the river, the subsidiary plan to beautify the banks of the river, build parkways, roads and play centers is expected to have wide appeal.

Advocates of the project believe that the Blackstone parkway, stretching over the two states might well become one of the scenic spots of New England and a powerful attraction for visitors.

Camden Mountain Kept Wild in FERA Project for Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, Maine, May 2—Route 1, formerly known as the Atlantic Highway, will hold an even greater appeal than ever to tourists as well as Maine motorists when the Camden Mountain project, officially approved by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, is completed.

FERA funds have been alloted and the development of Mount Megunticook and Bald Rock will be started soon under the supervision of the United States Government. Over all the wild nature growth comprising the territory to be developed, a special endeavor will be made to preserve it naturalness.

The project means the construction of a modern highway across the Camden Mountains and the possible construction of a mountain park, together with many miles of trails. Option has already been obtained on 6000 acres of land, and it is possible that 4000 additional may be utilized.

The roadway reservation will be of gravel, until traffic demands a heavier covering. The road will circle the mountains; and from off this highway, there will be numerous small paths and trails through the woodlands, wooden bridges over brooks and rocky paths in keeping with the natural rustic beauty.

A CCC camp of 200 members will be engaged in the work, which will occupy about three years.

Maine or Death Valley? No Choice—for One Day

PORTLAND, Maine, May 2 (AP)—This seacoast city last night had a relative humidity of 11 per cent, said by weather bureau officials to be the lowest in the bureau's 65-year history. Meteorologist Robert M. Dole, in charge at the bureau, said the humidity was comparable only to dryness in such places as Death Valley, Calif.

Celebrating Easter in The Russian Custom

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at the Y. W. C. A. International Institute in Boston

Left—Anton Gorloff Does a National Dance. Center—The Easter Table, Showing Colored Eggs, Kouleegh, Masurka, Baba and Passka. Right—Miss Ellenor Cook, Who Has Won World Recognition for Singing Folk Songs of Europe

Two-Way Radio For Police Cars Due on May 24

Boston's Pioneer System to Give Quick Action Against Bandits

Boston will have its two-way radio police car system in operation May 24, it was learned today.

This assurance given by engineers of the General Electric Company to Police Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney has prompted the commissioner to overlook the failure of the engineers to complete the project on Feb 24, as provided in the original contract.

Under the contract, engineers were allowed a 90-day testing period, ending May 24. Although no formal extension of time has been granted by the police commissioner, he declared today that nothing would be made of the technical break in the contract if the engineers finished the job by May 24.

Five Cruising Cars

Completion of the task calls for a central broadcasting station, which will be in operation on Berkeley Street; five cruising cars equipped with two-way radio and one pickup station in full operation. Station 9 has been selected for the first experiment, through which Boston will become a pioneer in the development of police radios with the flexibility of two-way telephonic communication.

The radio contract further provides for the installation of one-way radio receiving sets in 75 police cars throughout the city.

Up to now, experiments by General Electric engineers have cost the city nothing. As a PWA project, the ultimate expenses will be shared by the city and the Federal Government. Delay in completing the project irked the police chiefly because the equipment is in great demand as a challenge to motorized banditry.

Covers 30-Mile Radius

The ambitious police program will make it possible for cruising cars within a radius of 30 miles to be reached within a moment's notice from headquarters, enabling a complete police blockade of the city within a few minutes.

Headquarters will be able to carry on communication with cruising cars, even when the cars are speeding in pursuit of fleeing lawbreakers.

Two-way radio obtains its results not by direct contact between the cars and the central station, but by "circular" conversation. In other words, the central station reaches the car by direct contact, but the car replies through its local station, from which the message is sent by ground wires to central headquarters.

Russian Refugees in Boston Hold Their Easter Celebration

Tottering beneath the weight of enormous platters of passka, masurka, kouleech and baba, waiters in embroidered tunics prepared the Easter table at the Y. W. C. A. for the celebration by which Russian refugees in Boston last night marked the religious observation which to them is still the outstanding fete of the year.

Gathering under its wing the immigrant groups of Boston, from many countries of the Old World, the International Institute has been quietly carrying on, for some years, a most constructive work. It has been helping the foreign-born citizens to be themselves and at the same time to learn the meaning of true Americanism. It has encouraged them, while embracing democracy, to preserve what is fine and cultural of their native backgrounds, to keep alive their rich folk arts, their handicrafts, and also to meet groups of other nationalities on friendly terms.

Founded as a branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, the institute has developed into an agency of benefit, not only to the immigrant but also to his American-born children. It has dealt skillfully with the problem of the so-called "second-generation inferiority-complex" and has in the various foreign colonies of the city served to strengthen the home ties endangered by contrasting ideas and customs.

Miss Olga Nicholaevsky, Russian Representative, is herself a refugee from her native land. Her father held an influential position as a judge in Russia before the revolution. She has done remarkable work at the institute in assisting her fellow-countrymen who have arrived in Boston, with homes, fortunes and families all a thing of the past.

Freedom to observe inherited customs and to preserve traditions which are sacred to them is thoroughly appreciated by the Russian groups especially. Miss Ellenor Cook of Weston, Mass., who gave a program of Russian folk-songs at the institute, on this occasion, has won world-wide recognition for her distinguished work in making European folk music and poetry known to the American public. She has been honored by several Governments.

Anton Gorloff, booted and spurred and belted, in the scarlet tunic of his native province, performed Cossack dances learned in his youth. The choir of the Russian Orthodox Church in Boston, directed by the Rev. J. E. Grigorief, sang, without accompaniment, the customary choruses sung at Easter time.

Because the Eastern Church has always rebelled against the Roman Church's Gregorian reformation of the calendar, the Russian Easter Day usually falls several days before, or several days after, that observed by Christians in the western world.

'Travels on a Horse' May Soon Introduce A Maine Stevenson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, May 2—Now that a Maine Horse Association has been formed, equestrians are considering proposed trails.

The first is a shore route originating in the vicinity of Wells and Ogunquit and leading through Brunswick, Bath, Woolwich and Bucksport to Bar Harbor, where elaborate trails are already in use.

Another, or western trail, radiating out of Portland, shows a selection of routes east or west of Sebago, the western route leading through Gorham, Naples, Bethel, Rumford, Rangeley, Eustis, Flagstaff and the Forks to Moosehead.

Then there is the trail from Portland through Lewiston and Auburn to Winthrop, Augusta, Waterville, Fairfield, Skowhegan and so on to Bangor, where there is already pronounced saddle activity. Bridle Trail No. 4 would be by the Litchfield route from Brunswick to Augusta.

There are two proposed routes leading into Maine from the New Hampshire line, at Kezar Falls and at Errol.

May Day Brings Snow For the Berkshires

BECKET, Mass., May 2 (AP)—May Day was ushered into this little town, high in the Berkshire Hills, with snow, ice and below-freezing temperatures yesterday. A light fall of snow covered the ground in the morning and ice formed on the ponds.

Western Milling Company specializing High Grade Bakers' and Pastry FLOURS MILLS AT Pendleton, Ore. Salt Lake City, Utah

THE HISTORIC CHARM of BROOKLYN HEIGHTS
For gentle folk who appreciate quiet surroundings at reasonable rates
$2.00 up, Daily
$9.00 up, Weekly
SUITES AVAILABLE
Roof Garden, Solarium, Use of Swimming Pool Without Charge, 15 minutes to Times Sq. Take West Side I. R. T. to Clark Street
New 600-Room Hotel
The Pierrepont
Pierrepont at Hicks St.
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Main 4-5500

Wilbur Coon Shoes

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WILBUR COON SHOE DEPARTMENT
PLaza 2622 ..... Second Floor
Mail Orders ..... Phone Orders
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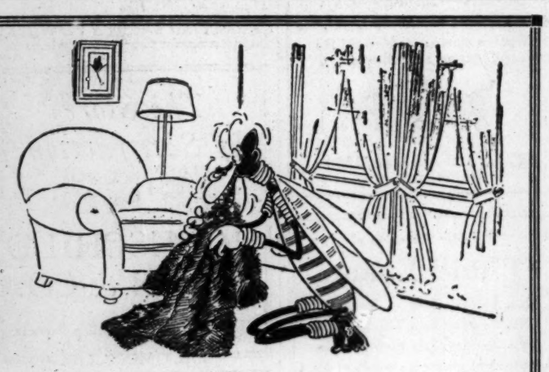
WHITTEMORE'S SHUCLEAN

for lasting whiteness

WHEN you clean your shoes with Shuclean, their whiteness will last *longer!* Shuclean is easy to apply — cleans as it whitens. In three large convenient containers — jar, bottle, or tube. 25 cents everywhere.



Have YOU a Little "Cannibal" in YOUR Home?

DO YOU hold "open house" for moths and other vermin? If you store your furs at home that's a dinner invitation to moths. But they are not the only danger. Consider the other hazards: Fire . . . theft . . . heat . . .

PLAY SAFE! Scott Furriers, New England's Largest Fur Establishment, has the only "Certified" Cold Storage Vaults in Boston . . . on the premises. Here your furs are safe, insured, air-blown, glazed, and cleaned. Immediate delivery whenever you want it . . . and all this for only $3.

AND IT'S SO EASY! Just phone SCOTT FURRIERS,

HUBbard 2000

or come in with your Winter garments. Or you may call your local Railway Express Agent and tell him to send your furs to Scott Furriers, 36 Winter Street. WE PAY THE CHARGES! Repairing and remodeling by expert furriers at moderate cost.

Dinner at Eight, Partner!

When you plan a cosy little dinner party, how you long to have everything just so. Golden Rule products have been tested for over a third of a century and are the choice of discriminating cooks.

GOLDEN RULE FOOD PRODUCTS

Over 400 Selected Food Items Including

- Pure Spices
- Full Strength Flavorings
- Hand Selected Vegetables
- Full Ripened Fancy Fruits

Rigid Laboratory tests have gained the coveted "Golden Rule" label.

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COLUMBUS, OHIO

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Semi-Lustre
FOR PAINTING WALLS AND WOODWORK

INK SPOTS WASH OFF
PENCIL MARKS WASH OFF
FINGER MARKS WASH OFF
STEAM DOES NOT HARM

.... THE AMAZING WASHABLE FINISH

INEXPENSIVE QUICK DRYING

Use the proper S-W Brush

Walls and woodwork painted with Sherwin-Williams Semi-Lustre are kept color-fresh and new looking—with soap and water. Repeated washing does not dull their color nor dim their lustre. That's why this special formula finish is ideal for kitchens, bathrooms, halls, play rooms, stairways, laundry rooms, basements, stores, schools, public buildings, etc. Your choice of twelve appealing pastel shades—all of them inexpensive. See your dealer. The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

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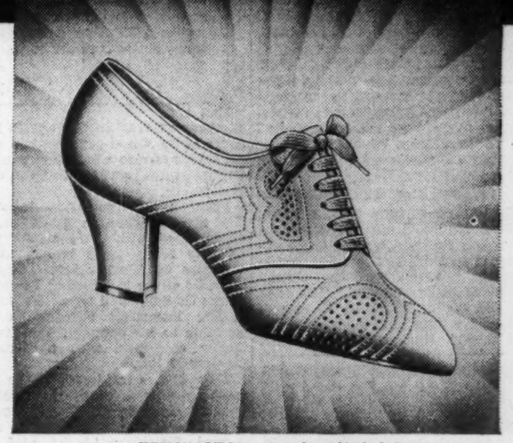
FREE . . . "The Home Decorator," 44 pages, 79 color schemes, 111 painting hints by Betty Wood. Get your copy at your dealer's or write us. The Sherwin-Williams Co., Dept. M, Cleveland, O.

"FREEDOM IN SHOES!" say stylish women



KENSINGTON—In white, black kid. $10.

RALEIGH

Snow-white buckskin . . . Noiseless Darex sole and heel. Ideal for walking. Enjoy real comfort. $10.

SAXON

Proclaimed everywhere as a style leader in low heel shoes. In white, brown, black kid. $10.

NEWS from the fashion front tells us that skirt lengths are rising. High hats are banished. Capes are everywhere. Materials look knitted, even when they aren't. Shoes must give one a foot-loose feeling.

So *Free Treads* step up to center-stage in the fashion pageant, of "comfort" shoes.

But there's more than refinement in their trim lines—more than comfort in their fitting. Every detail contributes not only to the smart appearance of the shoe but to the beauty of the foot that wears it. *Free Treads* actually give you a sole 3 widths wider and yet the part of the shoe that is seen never gives this secret away!

It takes authoritative foot knowledge and expert craftsmanship to create such fine shoes as *Free Treads*. And you may well wonder how such an expensive combination as style-quality-craftsmanship-fitting can be priced so low as $10. The answer is simply this—*Free Treads*, though a quality shoe has a quantity demand. Why not take advantage of *Free Treads* which give you priceless comfort and style at a budget price.

A challenge in shoe fitting also awaits you because *Free Tread Shoes* are made over several lasts, each with Special Measurements at heel, waist, and instep. Three heel heights to choose from. Strangers actually marvel at their tailor-made feeling. Stop in for a try-on at any of the dealers listed below. All styles $10.

FREE TREAD SHOES by Wilbur Coon

Made by W. B. Coon Co., Rochester, N. Y. — N. Y. Office, 47 West 34th St., Wisc. 7-6588

These dealers will be glad to show you Free Tread Shoes. Being expert fitters and having over 150 sizes, they assure you a made-to-measure fit in ready-to-wear shoes.

Albany, N. Y.—Famous Shoe Store, 71 N. Pearl St.
Baltimore, Md.—S. Dalsheimer & Bro., 213 N. Liberty St.
Bangor, Me.—Standard Shoe Store, 48 Main St.
Boston, Mass.—Crossett Shoe Store, 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Plotkin Bros., 364 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Ross Bros., Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Solby-Bayes Co., 51 West St.
Brattleboro, Vt.—Dunham Bros., Inc., 135 Main St.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Burns Walk-Over Shop, 1042 Main St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Palter & Fitzgerald, 297 Livingston St.
Buffalo, N. Y.—L. N. Ellsworth, 1332 Jefferson Ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly, Main and Mohawk
Buffalo, N. Y.—F. J. Luedeman, 518 High St.
Concord, N. H.—Tonkin & Fraser, 63 N. Main St.
Erie, Pa.—M. A. Krug & Son, 1624 Peach St.
Hackensack, N. J.—H. L. Westevelt, 240 Main St.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Moog Bros., 13 S. Third St.
Hartford, Conn.—Battey's Shoe Store, 1023 Main St.
Jamaica, L. I.—Allgaier's, 147-15 Jamaica Ave., Sutphin "L"
Jersey City, N. J.—B. Grossman & Co., 342 Central Ave.
Lewiston, Me.—B. Peck Co.
Manchester, N. H.—John O. Morganstern, 1149 Elm St.
Montclair, N. J.—Montclair Bootery, 507 Bloomfield Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wilbur Coon Shoes, Inc., 34 Halsey St.
Newark, N. J.—Reimer's, 548 Springfield Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wm. Storch, 421 Springfield Ave.
New Bedford, Mass.—Nichols & Damon, 103 William St.
New Haven, Conn.—John P. Lund & Co., 845 Chapel St.
New York City—Arch Fame Corp., 16 West 37th St.
Bronx—Bieber's Wilbur Coon Shoes, 2502 Gr. Concourse
New York City—Wilbur Coon Foot Comfort Shop, 42 E. 59th St.
New York City—Elkay Shoe Store, Broadway at 180th
New York City—Malkin & Schildkraut, 1704 1st Ave. at 88th St.
New York City—Pedeveloper, Inc., 3843 Broadway at 160
New York City—E. & J. Stadler, 3rd Ave., Cor. 66th
Norfolk, Va.—Wray Shoe Co., 411 Granby St.
Paterson, N. J.—Malools, 84 Broadway
Philadelphia, Pa.—The Freeman Co., 1020 Chester St. and 3628 Germantown Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Wm. M. Laird Co., 622 Liberty Ave., Cor. Oliver
Pittsfield, Mass.—Betters Shoe Store, 84 North St.
Portland, Me.—Davis & Cartland Co., 510 Congress St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—M. W. Friedman, 368 Main St.
Providence, R. I.—Sterling Shoe Store, 214 Weybosset St.
Quincy, Mass.—Morehead Shoe Store, 1949 Hancock St.
Reading, Pa.—Pomeroy's, Inc.
Richmond Hill, N. Y.—Paramount Shoe Shop
Richmond, Va.—The Chandler Co., 325 N. 25th St.
Roanoke, Va.—Bush Flora Co.
Rochester, N. Y.—Leckingers, 43 Clinton Ave. N.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Philip Gould Est., 793 Albany St.
Scranton, Pa.—Lewis & Reilly, 112 Wyoming Ave.
Stamford, Conn.—F. W. Jerman, 295 Atlantic St.
Syracuse, N. Y.—W. H. Lynch Shoe Co., 401 S. Clinton
Trenton, N. J.—H. W. Antheil Co., 135 N. Broad St.
Utica, N. Y.—Reynolds Boot Shop, 128 Columbia St.
Washington, D. C.—Boyce & Lewis, Inc., 439-7th St., N. W.
Wilmington, Del.—M. Monahan, 4th and Madison
Worcester, Mass.—Special Measurement Bootery, 45 Pleasant St.
Yonkers, N. Y.—J. Cantor, 44 Palisade Ave.
York, Pa.—Ed. Reineberg, 19 S. George St.

Write for style book and name of nearest dealer. W. B. Coon Co., Rochester, N. Y.

High fashion prominence attained in a Spring Collection of Wilbur Coon Shoes

Styles, perfectly attuned to spring costumes. . . . The tailored fit of the smart leathers with their unusual details assures foot flattery every woman desires. Nowhere can you find greater variety than at

Plotkin Bros
364 Boylston Street Boston

Largest Distributers in Boston...

United States and Panama Act For Equable Ratio on Sale Of Goods in the Canal Zone

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

A readjusted set-up for Panamanian-United States trade relations is about to be completed. The commercial treaty of 1903, under discussion for several months by the Department of State and Panamanian representatives, is being altered to the mutual satisfaction of both countries.

Recently there has been circulated information to the effect that Panama had refused to enter into a tariff reciprocity treaty until the United States agreed to pay gold for the annual $250,000 Canal Zone rental.

A check-up with Washington officials who may be presumed to speak with authority makes clear the fact that a new commercial tariff reciprocity treaty has never been under consideration. Whatever understanding is reached will be based upon an alteration of the present pact.

Rental Case Uncertain

What disposition will be made of the annual rental payment in gold is not made clear. However, it is correct to state that the question of rental will be settled in the readjusted trade agreement. The United States made payments in 1934 and 1935 and Panama refused to accept them. They were payable at the value of United States' depreciated currency.

Lest the Canal Zone rental payment appear to be the chief bone of contention between the two republics the fact should be recalled that the real trouble lies in competition between Panamanian and United States business interests in the Zone area.

Under the 1903 Treaty the United States seemingly was given the right to do about as it pleased in the Zone. American, that is Government - controlled commissaries, proceeded to sell goods in direct competition with Panamanian merchants. This, I understand, was contrary to the intent of the pact which assumed that American commissaries would cater primarily to the tourist trade.

Commissary Issue

The commissaries did not restrict their sales and Panamanian merchants registered vigorous protests with their Government. As a result President Arias visited Washington, talked with President Roosevelt, and returned to Panama with the understanding that Washington would instruct its commissaries to abide by the intentions of the 1903 agreement.

The negotiations which have been going on at the Department of State include the commissary issue and, as a Washington official said this week, "the new arrangement should arrange for Panamanians' to sell products readily at hand (meats for example) and should allow the United States to dispose of goods that it can more easily supply." He meant oil and coal for ships.

Strained Relations Denied

From time to time there appears to be a concerted effort by non-Pan American inclined writers to establish the belief that the relationship between Panama and the United States is badly strained. The idea can be easily disproved if one is sufficiently interested to check it. No less person than the Panamanian Minister at Washington agrees that there is no sound argument to support writers who view Panamanian-United States relations through dark glasses.

Panama has too many irons in the fire to concern itself deeply about good will. The question of friendly relationship is left to its Minister at Washington. Incidentally, its envoy is a former President of the Republic and capable of negotiating numerous agreements acceptable to his country. Panama is deeply engrossed with a so-called free trade law.

This law, considered to be the most important economic measure enacted since the nation became a Republic, is the first decisive step toward fostering tourist and re-export trade. Effective on or about June 1 of this year, the law provides for the virtually free entrance of some 600 merchandise items.

Center of Distribution

Behind the law is the idea of making Panama an inter-American center of distribution for all machinery, raw materials, and other articles necessary for the operation of assembling plants and the development of the industrial, manufacturing, and commercial activities customary in free ports.

The idea is that northern manufacturers having machinery for sale in various Latin-American countries could ship it to Panama to be held there until the designations for the various articles were determined. As for increasing tourist trade the idea is that many articles interesting to tourists could be sold at low cost by Panama merchants since no import duties would be charged against the articles by the Government.

Meanwhile, a readjusted setup for Panamanian-United States trade relations is soon to be made public. And, meanwhile, contrary to certain unfavorable reports, the friendly relation between the two republics continues.

G. H. C.

New Deal at Critical Stage

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Washington, May 2

THE National Recovery Administration, and, along with it, many other features of the New Deal, may stand or fall with the Supreme Court's decision in the Schechter case, which is being argued before the highest court here today.

The case involves the constitutionality of NIRA under the Interstate Commerce clause of the Constitution, which confers on the Federal Government power to regulate commerce "between the states," but not within the bounds of any one state.

The case involves 19 charges against the A. L. A. Schechter Poultry Corporation, a wholesale concern in New York City which imports much of its poultry from outside the State but does its processing within the State. The New York Circuit Court of Appeals found the defendant guilty on 17 counts involving alleged violation of fair trade practices under the code. But it denied the validity of two charges involving wages and hours, drawing a distinction between the interstate nature of the business in general and the local nature of the actual killing and dressing of the poultry. Regulation of the business it held constitutional, and therefore fair trade practices in the business were upheld. But a majority of the court insisted that labor does not involve interstate commerce and that therefore the labor and wage provisions of the code were invalid.

The case was deliberately chosen by the Government for the NRA test because the issue is not clouded, according to the experts, by any uncertainty as to code violation. The decision will depend entirely on whether or not the code requirements are valid under the Constitution.

Legislative Significance: Should the court hold against the Government on all 19 counts, it is considered probable that Congress would refuse to renew NIRA, permitting it to expire on June 16. Should the Court uphold the Government on all 19 counts, continuation of the industrial recovery experiment is considered axiomatic. Further, a completely favorable decision would vastly strengthen AAA, TVA, and other new-deal experiments resting on the interstate commerce clause.

* * *

Legal Significance: A decision favorable to the Government would cause the immediate reversal of scores of adverse decisions in the lower courts which have virtually nullified NRA enforcement in many sections of the country.

Political Significance: Labor as a whole is watching the case with particular interest and suspicion. Officials of the A. F. of L. have voiced the fear that the Schechter case was chosen for the NRA test because it provided strong ground for industry's share in the New Deal—fair trade practices.

The fact that Labor's stake—wages and hours—was outlawed by the Appeals Courts makes Labor suspicious of a comparative lack of interest in Labor on the part of the Administration. Should the Supreme Court merely uphold the Circuit Court by approving fair trade practices, but denying wage and hour provisions, organized Labor would be strongly inclined to withdraw the support it has so far accorded the Roosevelt Administration both at large and in Congress.

Plywood Strikers Keep Plant From Reopening

GOLDSBORO, N. C., May 2 (AP)—Strike lines held firm today at the Atlas Plywood Company's plants here, which yesterday announced a cut in wages and an increase in working hours.

Efforts to reopen the main plant, where the strike was 100 per cent effective yesterday, proved futile, and apparently there was no addition to the small force which remained at work Wednesday in a smaller plant.

The Empire, larger of the two plants, has a normal employment of 390, and the utility plant about 150.

Missouri Seeks Return To Federal Relief Roll

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 2 (AP)—Both houses of the Missouri Legislature adopted a resolution yesterday to appropriate $500,000 as the State's share of relief costs for May in an effort to gain quick reinstatement of Missouri to the federal relief rolls.

Illinois Fails to Act on Relief

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 2 (AP)—The House of Representatives last night rebuffed efforts to swing Illinois into line with federal demands that it share the cost of meeting its unemployment relief through a 3 per cent sales tax by failing to give the proposal an emergency roll call voting strength.

NRA Test Case Gets Under Way In Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

in 44 days of its statutory expiration, the outcome of the case is of great significance to the fortunes of the Roosevelt Administration and all that it has done. Whether Congress continues NRA beyond June 16 is only one of the questions which hinge on the verdict of the Supreme Court.

Would Have Broad Effect

An adverse decision outlawing everything that has been done in the name of the Blue Eagle would have an immediate and thunderous effect on economic conditions—although whether for good or bad is a matter for individual speculation.

Mr. Richberg, who was given a temporary appointment as a special assistant to the attorney-general of the United States in order that he might personally argue the Schechter case, went back to the framing of the Constitution itself in the Government's brief made public today and based his contentions on the ground that Congress has the right not only to control goods moving in interstate commerce, but also conditions which may injure or aid the free flow of goods in such commerce.

Line of NRA Defense

Citing the clause in the Constitution forbidding erection of tariff barriers between the states, the Government brief outlines the argument for NRA's defense as follows:

"The historic purpose of that clause was the prevention of barriers erected by one state against the products of another. But it was not intended that the Constitution should substitute for the barriers of the states the chaos of uncontrolled excesses of competition affecting commerce between the states.

Interstate Commerce

"The solution which the framers of the Constitution provided was the regulatory power of the Federal Government. That power was meant to be exercised over 'the commerce which concerns more states than one.'

"Congress was not impotent to deal with the conditions causing a paralysis of commerce, nor was it impotent to apply the remedies deemed by it necessary and appropriate to remedy these conditions."

This, the Government's brief argues, gives the federal legislature the power and the right to legislate controls such as those involved in NRA which, it holds, were essential to the rescue of commerce from the depression.

The Schechter brief, on the other hand, bases its case primarily on the contention that NIRA is an unconstitutional delegation of power to the President.

Both briefs are the length of short novels and cite a grand total of 340 precedents, 167 for the Government and 173 for the Schechter side.

The disposition of the court toward the subjects at issue is even more of an unknown quantity than is usual.

Thousands of Jobs In Motor Industry Hang on Conference

DETROIT, May 2 (AP)—Twenty thousand workers in the automobile industry, forced into idleness through a series of strikes and shutdowns in General Motors subsidiary plants, waited for the outcome today of a scheduled peace conference between the Government and the American Federation of Labor.

Edward F. McGrady, First Assistant Secretary of Labor, and one of the Administration's chief "trouble shooters," admitting that the situation was "serious," expected to meet Francis J. Dillon, A. F. of L. organizer today to get the federation's proposals for peace with the General Motors management.

It was the second time in 14 months that the Federal Government intervened to head off the threat of a strike that might paralyze the motorcar industry, a pace setter in the recovery of heavy industry. President Roosevelt intervened in March of 1934 and succeeded in halting a strike threat.

Meanwhile strikes and threats of strikes were spreading through the Chevrolet and Fisher body subsidiaries of General Motors, reaching out in some instances into the plants of independent automobile parts makers, and affecting indirectly many workers in companies supplying materials to the motorcar industry.

Alaskan Fish Fleet Puts Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, May 2—Unable to reach any agreement with buyers to establish a minimum price for halibut and unable to obtain government loans to finance a co-operative, the Alaskan halibut fishermen have gone to the banks again. They were tied up for more than fixe weeks after the season opened.

Farm Land Terraced

Approximately 2000 acres of farm land in Texas county, Oklahoma, has been contracted for terracing projects.

Motley Groups Visit Roosevelt

Farley Forecasts Static G. O. P.

Ickes Calls: See PWA Projects

The Washington Day with The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 2—With a reinvigorated Senate, freed from its antilynching bill filibuster, a Supreme Court adjudicating the vital NRA test case and President Roosevelt attempting a sort of peace with business through a meeting with Secretary of Commerce Roper's Business and Advisory Council, Washington was again a three-ringed circus.

Activity in the field of foreign relations was also manifest through Secretary Hull's attempt to draft quickly a German-American trade treaty, while the textile committee on which Secretaries Hull, Roper, Perkins and Wallace sit heard voluminous testimony from cotton textile authorities.

And the relief situation still occupies the headlines, this time with the Senate's projected investigation of federal refusal of funds to states which do not do their share. This situation, more acutely realized in state capitols and industrial centers than in Washington, is likely to produce real firewoks before it is ended.

Relief is actually coming to a stop in cities like Chicago, with many others headed toward the same course. Ultimately the work-relief program is intended to reach this very same objective, by throwing direct relief back on the states. The process is being vastly expedited by the reluctance of state legislatures to vote relief funds—possibly expedited at too swift a pace. But some showdown between the Federal Government, the Congress, and the states is clearly shaping.

* * *

If Wishes Were Horses: Indulging in a bit of wishful prophecy, Postmaster General James A. Farley today announced that the Republican Party would nominate a conservative candidate next year, that there would be no serious third-party movement, that President Roosevelt would have the support of the left wing, and would be re-elected hands-down.

This prophecy is significant only in its indication that the Democratic leaders would like nothing so much as the nomination of a conservative Republican. And that is the direction in which the G. O. P. now seems to be heading, after a flurry over platform-writing by William Allen White along progressive lines. Apparently the midwestern meeting is being shifted from Kansas to Illinois specifically to avoid the influence of the prairie progressives.

Conservatives, who are about as far to the right in Kansas and Nebraska as they are in New England or New York, have asserted their dominance in the party. And so far as these straws in the wind 12 months ahead of time are of any value, they indicate that the first item in Mr. Farley's prophecy is likely to come true.

Many things can happen, and this clear indication to the Republican Party that their opponents would like to see them swing to the right, may be influential in causing second-thoughts when the G. O. P. finally picks its candidate. Mr. Farley's further remarks were equally illuminating:

"Our votes are coming from the plain people," he declared. "The same interests which opposed Roosevelt and tried to stop him in 1932 undoubtedly will oppose him again."

* * *

Six-Hour-Day: The amazing diversity of men and women who cross the portals of President Roosevelt's office within one business day was seldom more strikingly shown than today.

Possibly the highspot was between 11:45 and 12, this noon. At 11:45, Norman Thomas, leader of the Socialist Party, and caustic critic of most that Mr. Roosevelt does, entered for a long-sought interview. At high noon, in stepped Cason Calloway. Mr. Calloway is a textile Baron of the new empire of the looms in Georgia, currently occupied in a bitter strike at his Lagrange, Georgia, mills. It is quite likely that Mr. Thomas knows something about the strike at Lagrange, too.

But these were only two. They had been preceded by Senators Murphy and Shipstead, of Iowa and Minnesota, asking government aid for the Mississippi — a Democrat and Farmer-Laborite who has frequently attacked the President.

Right after Mr. Calloway came Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and it is doubtful if she and Mr. Calloway exchanged cheery greetings as they passed one another on the Roosevelt lintel.

At 1 o'clock came the rough-and-tumble New York prosecutor, United States Attorney Martin Conboy, who prosecuted the investigation of former Mayor "Jimmy" Walker. And after lunch, no stranger a group of bedfellows could have been found in one room than Secretary Ickes, Senator La Follette, Governor La Follette, Relief Director Frank Walker and Administrator Hopkins. Mr. Walker is a Montana Democrat, the La Follettes have their own party and philosophy, Messrs Ickes and Hopkins are well-known Mavericks.

Just half an hour later in walked Secretary Morgenthau and Attorney-General Cummings—a personal Rooseveltian and a rank-and-file Democrat. And later entered the business and advisory council, about half a hundred established and important businessmen. They rounded out a cross-section of American public life.

* * *

PWA Sightseeing: In making out your summer vacation schedule, Harold L. Ickes, public works administrator, suggests that you go to see for yourself some of the huge engineering jobs undertaken by the PWA.

"For nearly two years now the PWA has been engaged on a great construction program in every part of the nation," says Mr. Ickes. "Some of the jobs undertaken have been without parallel in the world's history from the engineering standpoint. The public has read about these projects and has heard about them. May I suggest now that our people go out and inspect them, to see how their money has been put to work, how useful public works have been added to the capital wealth of the nation, in order that employment might be fostered."

Among the projects "without equal in sightseeing features," Mr. Ickes mentions the Grand Coulee Dam, in Washington State, the "largest dam in the world." Boulder Dam, Nevada, the "highest dam ever built." Fort Peck Dam in Montana, the "greatest earth fill dam ever put under construction"; the Navajo soil erosion project covering 16,000,000 acres in New Mexico, Arizona and Utah; the Minneapolis-St. Louis series of dams on the Mississippi River; and the conversion of squalid slum areas into bright, park-light low-rent housing developments in Atlanta, Cleveland, Indianapolis and many other cities.

Rocks Feed Mining Ambition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Marvin Krauter, 14, of San Jose, spends his spare time gathering mineral specimens and proudly displays an attractive 200-piece collection. The minerals come from localities ranging from Alaska to southern California, and as far east as the Yellowstone National Park. They include sulphur stalactites, moonstones, asbestos, sardonyx, opal, turquoise, quartz, crystal, alum, and cannabar, and they are classified by both common and technical names. Martin is a student at the Peter Burnett Junior High School and plans to become a mining engineer.

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The True Arch Preserver Shoe
Our Line of Summer Models Is Complete. In Whites, Brown and White, and Blue.
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Specializing in Fancy Creams
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Home of Good Laundering and Dry Cleaning

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"EVERYTHING STERILIZED"
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Storage of Household Goods
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Gift Selection
You will find at our store, variety for any taste, and prices for any purse. Gifts that last a lifetime and are pleasing reminders of the friendship that inspired the giving.
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Jeweler, Silversmith and Watchmaker
213 ORANGE STREET
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You Are Cordially Invited to Attend Our Spring
Style Show
Our Studio of Home Interiors—23 Completely Furnished Rooms, entirely redecorated for Spring and Summer.
Open Evenings—April 29th to May 4th
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MILLINERY WOMEN'S APPAREL
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MILLINERY of Distinction
Moderately Priced

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HARTFORD, CONN.
The Cotton Shop Celebrates the 35th Anniversary of "Queen Make" with an Exciting Sale of New
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MAIN AT PRATT ST.
HARTFORD, CONN.
Tots' Dress-Sun-Suit Sets
Complete for 97c
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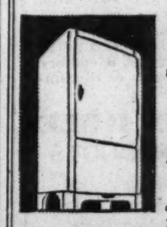
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Real Security Is a Simple Thing

(Continued from Page 1)

insurance or pensions have taken root in 37 countries, health insurance of some sort in 31, unemployment compensation, voluntary or compulsory, in 20, and some formal provision for widows and children in 17.

There is no question but that the nations generally in their whole economic policies are trying to evoke prosperity and provide an opportunity for their people to earn a living, though some of their methods may be at variance and may even put security to hazard, militarily or financially.

Need for Clear Thinking

Yet, within whatever framework of government and high fiscal policy, there is an inescapable concern for the docility if not the contentment of the common folk. And there is a widespread conviction that the greatest force for security is enlightened thinking, since this makes for intelligent and calm adjustment which is essential to equilibrium in a changing world.

The spread of social security legislation has increased right up to the present moment. The worldwide depression has severely tried the unemployment and other insurance systems of nations which had them, and has burdened some funds to the point of what crtics branded as failure. Nevertheless, it has goaded political sentiment in Poland, Sweden, Canada and the United States within the last three years to adopt such legislation or put it well on the road toward adoption.

Points to Economic Maturity

The list of nations that have gone farthest in security legislation suggests an inference that this is in many instances an expression of economic maturity, a partial turning from the pioneering stage of development toward a greater reliance on the hand of government to partly equalize and assure the physical necessities.

Stresses have caused various nations to examine, question and amend their social benefit acts, as in the case of Great Britain's unemployment fund and Uruguay's old-age insurance; but except for the suspension of unemployment benefits in Russia, not a single abandonment has been recorded.

Many Lessons Learned

Lessons have been learned in this testing, of which the formulators of President Roosevelt's Economic Security Bill in the United States have tried to take advantage. One of these is the desirability of separating unemployment insurance from relief, or vice versa.

Students such as William N. Leiserson, who headed the Ohio commission, emphasize that unemployment insurance is for workers actually employed and contributing to it before they receive assistance, and that to use their funds for any other purpose, however worthy, is unfair to the contributors.

Unemployment insurance by this description could not assist the millions now out of work in the United States. Their problem, it is declared, is a relief problem.

The compensation system is intended as a buffer for future losses of jobs. To take even the able and willing workless into it at the start would require an initial fund or capital which would be equal to the relief needs and would complicate the later rule-making.

Among other conclusions drawn by various observers may be mentioned these:

That there is a tendency at best for any one form of social security benefits to absorb some of the load due to the absence of other forms, as of old-age pensions to release some of the family budget for child welfare, or for accident compensation to be claimed more readily in the absence of unemployment insurance.

Has Stabilizing Effect

That old-age pensions or insurance stimulate and reassure business and have a stabilizing effect on political and home life in a country.

That in addition to the obvious benefits, the annual cost of crime running into billions of dollars will be lessened through these social security measures.

That a merit-system civil service is absolutely indispensable to the administration of security laws.

That even where adopted, the various forms of social insurance are far from giving complete coverage; as for example, old-age assistance or unemployment insurance almost never applies to agricultural workers or domestics, and accident compensation laws though general in the United States are of questioned adequacy in their payments.

That unemployment benefits must be materially less than average wages to preserve a work incentive.

Medium to Supply Jobs

That an extensive service of employment exchanges should accompany and administer unemployment compensation in order to place the idle in jobs and test willingness to work.

In case of provision for old age two principal systems have grown up. One is old-age pensions, the other, old-age insurance. Pension systems, as in Denmark, New Zealand, Australia and Canada, depend on no contribution from the recipient but are paid entirely out of Government funds on a "means test" basis, that is, only to those in need.

Old-age insurance, as in Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium and Chile, is built up on a contributory and actuarial basis by the workers and the Government or employers together, and paid as a matter of right.

Huge Reserves a Problem

Great Britain, France and Uruguay have undertaken to combine the two systems, and in the United States it is proposed to start with general old-age pensions and gradually supplant those for the most part with insurance.

The major difficulty experienced in these insurance plans is the handling and investment of the tremendous reserves made necessary where provision for practically the whole population over certain ages is contemplated.

In the United States, for instance, it is estimated that the number of people over 65 in the year 1980 will be 150,000,000, and that on a strictly actuarial basis a reserve of $75,000,000,000, or considerably more than twice the present national debt, would be necessary. The present bill contemplates a reserve of $32,000,000,000 maximum.

It is evident that the successful investment of such huge amounts and the fulfillment of promises to the insured must depend on future happenings in the business and political life of the nation which no one can positively foretell at the time promises are made to contributors about their retirement benefits.

Private insurance companies, savings banks and the like have provided relatively a very safe means of provision for old age for those who want it and can avail themselves of it. Government insurance, it is argued, not only could be placed within reach of thousands more but also would be even safer. Governments, it is true, are among the most stable institutions known to men.

Even Shrewdest Err

Baron Rothschild, one of the shrewdest of bankers, thought he had assured the safety of his fortune for his heirs when he directed in the will that it all be invested in British consols, French rentes, Prussian 3's, and Imperial Austrian bonds. Something might happen to one of these but surely not to all four of the then greatest governments in the world.

Yet the impossible did happen—a war among the four—and three years ago it was said that the fortune had shrunk to 15 per cent of its original size.

The uncertainty even of government investments over so long a period leads some to believe that after all the pension system is as sound as insurance and that support of the aged may as well be financed in large part out of the current income of a country, since that will determine in large part how much return can be paid out of insurance funds anyway.

Tendency to Insurance

Nevertheless the tendency is toward insurance and reserves where possible. In fact, of course, insurance or no insurance, the economic security of a population in the long run depends on how well it husbands and administers its national resources. Accounts of terrible famines in China, where civilization was old before the Norsemen came to America, carry at least two object lessons for the western world. One, which can be appreciated in the American West where dust storms threaten to create a new desert, is the importance of soil conservation.

The Place of Education

Possibly another deduction might be made as to the place which progressive rather than static education plays in the security of a race. And certainly that security depends in part on having a government suited to the genius of the people. This may be Fascism in Italy or Germany; most are convinced that it means democracy in the United States and Great Britain.

Given intellectual vigor, effective government and a system that fosters economic initiative, a nation will achieve not merely conservation but also improvement of its resources. In the long run security is assured only by continual pioneering.

No Standing Still

The law of continual change in the world permits of no standing still. The development, decline and migration of industries as well as the incessant evoking of new wants illustrates that peoples must progress if they are to gain riches; that they cannot even keep what they have if they stagnate.

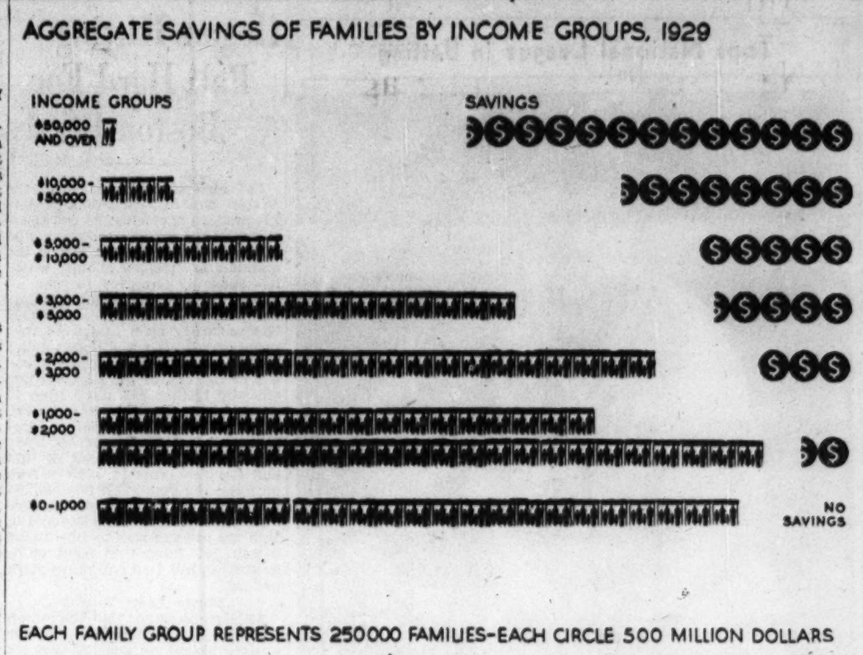
In this lies the occasion for concern on the part of some lest when apparently guaranteed by paternalistic governments economic security will lapse into lassitude and so in the end be its own undoing.

Depends on Preparation

The avoiding of this pitfall, in the view of sponsors of security legislation, depends largely upon working out sound details in the system and cultivating a proper public understanding of what such a program is and is not supposed to provide.

Social security, they emphasize, is not intended as a leveling down of wealth and enterprise to a mere droning existence.

They see it as a sharing of risk and a spread of social justice which fixes a minimum but not a maximum for human supply and lays only a foundation upon which continued pioneering in a world still "full of a number of things" may build a superstructure of ever-richer living.



Campbell Gets Race Pictures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., May 2—A complete set of 8x10 inch photographs of the 1935 speed trials at Daytona Beach were sent recently as a gift to Sir Malcolm Campbell, British land speed king, by R. H. LeSesne, photographer of this city. There were 180 prints in all made during Campbell's stay here when he set his 276-mile an hour record March 7. The cover of the albums was gold embossed with the notation of the record speed and date. A similar set was presented by LeSesne to Mayor Edward Armstrong of Daytona Beach.

Cape Cod Town Crier Rings Bell Opening New York Hobby Show

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2—A hobby show that is unique in many respects, one of which is that it is not chiefly an exhibition of collected objects, but, instead, is a presentation of methods used to produce them and stimulate collecting, is on at the Port Authority Building today. It opened last night when Amos Kubik, Town Crier of Provincetown, Mass., rang a bell and announced that the Hobby Round-Up was on and would continue through May 11.

It is a dynamic show. The booths are humming with craft processes, the arena with athletic competitions, the theater with dramas.

Among the important noncommercial organizations which are demonstrating the value of hobbies are the Campfire Girls, the Girl Scouts, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Study Association, the Amateur Cinema League, the National Association of Audubon Societies, the Art Amateurs, various camera groups and a score or more of other civic, social and educational institutions.

Ideas and Materials

In the commercial category are many manufacturing companies that supply ideas and materials for hobbyists. Learned individuals, professors, lawyers, artists, craftsmen, photographers, brokers, actors, motion picture "stars," gardeners and animal fanciers also are exhibiting their uses of leisure hours.

After the official opening, the bugle, fife and drum corps of the Flatbush Boys' Club encircled the hall with a grand march, and then the Merrymakers of Flatbush, winners of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's trophy for the best boys' orchestra, tuned up and filled the building with music. Dr. Sigmund Spaeth, exponent of "Music as a Hobby," was master of ceremonies.

Lawrence H. Hart, demonstrated his hobby—characterization—by impersonating George Washington, and Lincoln Caswell portrayed Abraham Lincoln.

Dancing Demonstrated

The show then passed to the demonstrators of dancing, and small Bernadine Pugett of the Campfire Girls, with many skillful whirls and spirals, illustrated the delights of spinning on one's toes. Contrasted with this exhibition of Terpsichorean art were the American Indian dances done by Princess Spotted Elk, she was accompanied by an Indian chief who beat her rhythms on a tom-tom.

A moving picture farce, called "Burglars Prefer Mushrooms," by William Carbonaro, was presented in the theater by the Metropolitan Motion Picture Club. At its close Mr. Carbonaro, to prove that his hobby was easy of achievement, enlisted the untrained talents of six Junior Leaguers and screened an impromptu drama. The results indicated that Hollywood need not yet hand over all its laurels to hobbyists!

James H. Stanley, president of the Leisure League, explained in an address the importance of the constructive use of after-work-time hours in the new social economy and stressed the practical and educational character of the dynamic exhibits.

Relief Workers Strike

DUNKIRK, N. Y., May 2 (AP)—Two hundred relief workers went on strike here this morning in protest to a reduction of $3.40 in their weekly pay. The cut, ordered April 30, removes the allowance granted in cold weather for light and fuel bills. Strike leaders said the reduction would leave the men drawing only $3.05 a week for 30 hours work on projects about the city.

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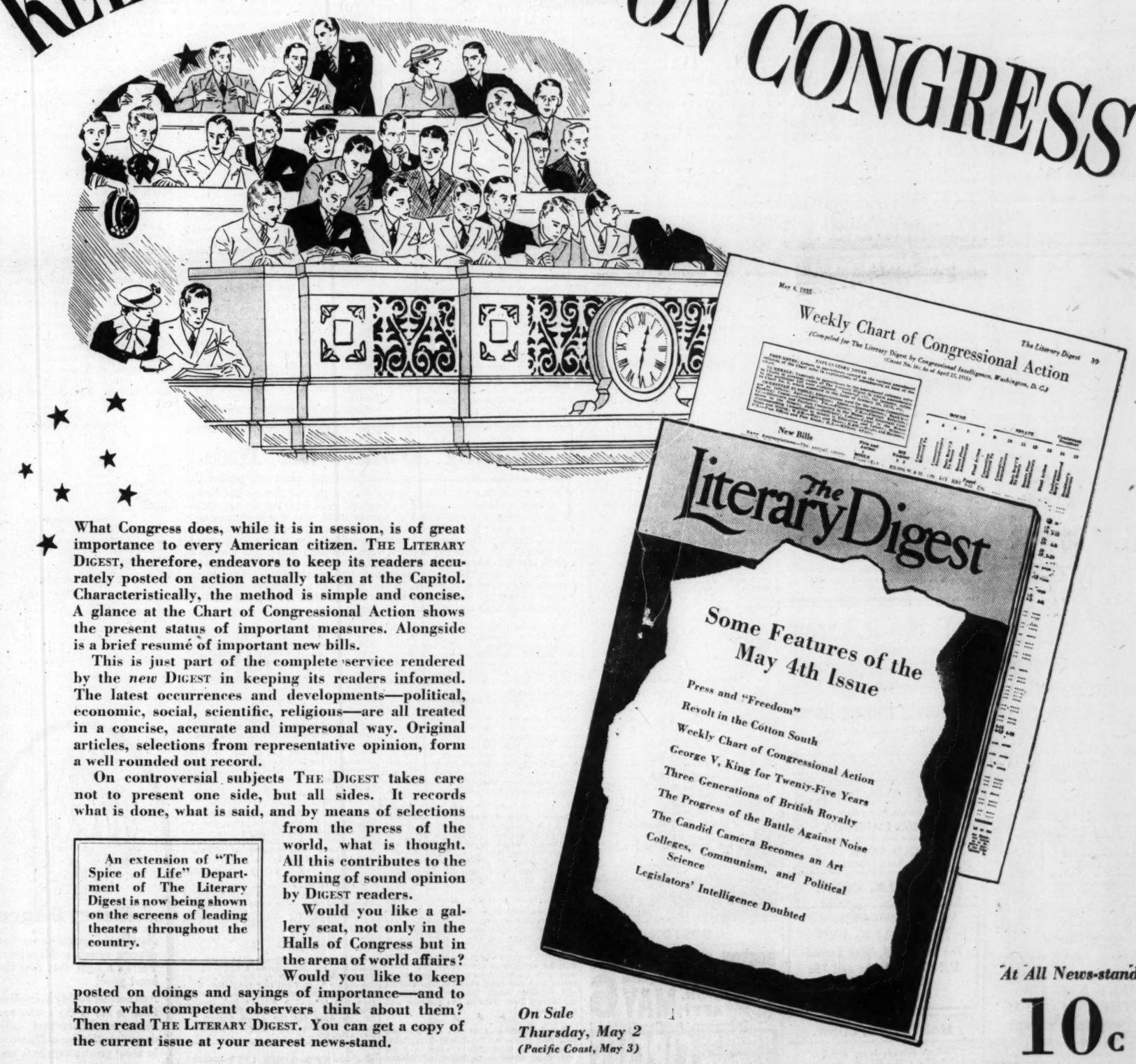

What Congress does, while it is in session, is of great importance to every American citizen. THE LITERARY DIGEST, therefore, endeavors to keep its readers accurately posted on action actually taken at the Capitol. Characteristically, the method is simple and concise. A glance at the Chart of Congressional Action shows the present status of important measures. Alongside is a brief resumé of important new bills.

This is just part of the complete service rendered by the *new* DIGEST in keeping its readers informed. The latest occurrences and developments—political, economic, social, scientific, religious—are all treated in a concise, accurate and impersonal way. Original articles, selections from representative opinion, form a well rounded out record.

On controversial subjects THE DIGEST takes care not to present one side, but all sides. It records what is done, what is said, and by means of selections from the press of the world, what is thought. All this contributes to the forming of sound opinion by DIGEST readers.

An extension of "The Spice of Life" Department of The Literary Digest is now being shown on the screens of leading theaters throughout the country.

Would you like a gallery seat, not only in the Halls of Congress but in the arena of world affairs? Would you like to keep posted on doings and sayings of importance—and to know what competent observers think about them? Then read THE LITERARY DIGEST. You can get a copy of the current issue at your nearest news-stand.

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

FOR READERS WHO WANT TO DO THEIR OWN THINKING

Joseph W. Wear Made Captain Of American Davis Cup Team; Hillman Is Named as Trainer

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2—With 16 nations still in 1935 quest of the Davis Cup, the United States Lawn Tennis Association is making tentative plans for its players to compete abroad, should this nation succeed in winning the American zone matches beginning at Mexico, D. F., this week end. Joseph W. Wear of Philadelphia has been named as the captain of the United States team to go abroad, the members of which at the present time are expected to be Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas; J. Donald Budge, San Francisco, Calif.; C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, Calif.; Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York; and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia.

In the event that the present United States team, consisting of Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., Budge, and Mako, should win the quadrangular play at Mexico City between Cuba, China, Mexico, and the United States, the U. S. L. T. A. has tentatively planned for the team, which will compete in the European Interzone Final, to sail from New York on June 5. Brazil has already won the South American Zone play, having recently defeated Uruguay, but has notified the U. S. L. T. A. that it will not send its team north for an Interzone Final between the winners of South and North American.

Since Great Britain, as the Davis Cup champion nation, has delegated the U. S. L. T. A. to arrange for and conduct the North American ties, these tentative sailing assignments could be exercised by any one of the four nations competing in the North American zone as winner. Departure from New York early in June would permit the victorious team to arrive in England for practice and competition in the Queen's Club Tournament beginning June 17 as final preparation for the British championship tournament at Wimbledon June 24 to July 6.

Should the United States be the ultimate winner of the Mexico City ties which will be completed on or about May 19, the U. S. L. T. A. squad of candidates will then assemble at The Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., for final practice prior to sailing. As Captain Wear will be engaged in completing final details for the trip abroad, Charles S. Garland, former United States Davis Cup player and member of the Davis Cup Selection Committee, will be in charge of the training, assisted by Hans Nusslein, the German professional, who practiced with the United States team at the same training camp last year.

Just prior to the sailing date the squad will be joined by Harry L. Hillman, the Dartmouth College athletic trainer, who will accompany the team abroad as manager and in charge of physical training. Hillman, one of the most skillful conditioners of athletes, is expected to be of great assistance to the players. His long experience formerly as a competing athlete and members of United States Olympics teams, and later college and Olympic team athletic trainer, gives him a record and experience which should be of great value in developing the physical condition and morale of the players.

In naming Joseph W. Wear as captain of the United States team to play abroad, the U. S. L. T. A. has selected a former leader who served in the same capacity in 1928. He is well equipped by training and experience for the position, having made a national reputation both as a tennis and racquets player. Teaming with Dwight F. Davis, the donor of the Davis Cup, Wear won the American amateur racquets doubles championship in 1914, again in 1917 with G. H. Brooke, and a third time in 1920 with Jay Gould.

Tops National League in Batting

By a Staff Photographer

Frank Hogan

Somerville (Mass.) Boy, Who Is First-String Catcher of the Boston Braves

Hogan Hitting Ball Hard For Boston Braves

Bill McKechnie, manager of the Boston Braves, and Frank Hogan, his first string catcher, do not agree. Not over the salary question or who is the club's best pitcher, but on the question of Hogan's hitting, which has suddenly improved to such an extent that he is leading the National League. The Braves were kept idle yesterday by a cold wind that swept over Boston, and Hogan didn't have a chance to better his mark, but at the end of the day was unofficially hitting .448, more than 10 points higher than his nearest rival.

The Braves had Hogan, a local boy, back in 1925, '26 and '27. They traded him to the Giants in 1928 and the first year in a New York uniform, the Somerville boy hit .333 and appeared in 131 games. The following year he batted for .300 and in 1930 the average rose to .339. In '31 it was .301. From that point on it went down hill. Last season his mark was .262.

Hogan Loses Weight

McKechnie claims that the reason for the decrease in Hogan's average was the weight he added to that big frame of his. In fact the reason the Giants sold him back to the Braves was because he had reached such enormous proportions it took a home run to score him from first base. Last season as a Brave, Hogan was terribly slow. He still is slow; but the point is that he is 15 pounds lighter this summer than he was last, which, in the opinion of McKechnie, has made the local youth a better hitter and all-round catcher.

Hogan worked hard all last winter to keep his weight down. He worked harder during spring training. Now this work is paying dividends.

Hogan himself, however, is inclined to give the credit for the recent hitting spurt to his better balance up at the plate. The big catcher modestly admits that he always could hit, but lately he seems to be driving that ball where there isn't anyone waiting to catch it.

However, whether it is Hogan or McKechnie who is the closest to being correct, it is a fact that Somerville Frank looks more dangerous up there at bat and faster on the bases than he has for three years. He is an expert at handling his pitcher and base runners don't take any liberties with his throwing arm.

Speaking of Hogan reminds us that in the past, baseball catchers have been all shapes and sizes, with just as many great little men as great big men. There is Hogan's class, the big powerful man, comparatively slow on his feet. There was the tall, lanky Connie Mack, the greyhound type. There were Ray Schalk and Herold "Muddy" Ruel, the "little" fellows.

Connie Mack was considered the so-called "freaky" type of catcher. Towering well over six feet and carrying a gaunt frame, Connie once teamed up with a pitcher named Gilmore and the pair was known as the "beanpole battery." Boston's famous Lou Criger of the American League champions of 1903-04 was thin and wiry. Criger had a great arm and could rifle the ball to any base like a bullet.

Schalk the Iron Man

Along about 1912 a young fellow named Ray Schalk broke into stardom as a receiver. Ray weighed only 150 pounds and stood 5 feet 6 inches in height, yet in his first year as a Chicago White Sox regular he was behind the plate in 128 games. In 1920 he caught 151 games. Schalk was known as the "iron man of the mask."

Ruel, never weighing more than 140 or 145 pounds, was one of the mainstays of Washington's 1924 and 1925 champions. During the 1924 campaign he worked himself down to 130 pounds, yet handled Walter Johnson's smoking fast ball with ease.

But these men were the exception rather than the rule. Most of the so-called greats are broad-shouldered athletes who make the best possible target for a pitcher to throw at.

Some of the normally built backstops were Bill Carrigan, George Gibson, Johnny Kling, Jimmy Archer, Gabby Street and among the present-day group, Mickey Cochrane and Bill Dickey. Rick Farrell of the Red Sox, one of the best all-round catchers in the game today, is the Ruel-Schalk type. All of which proves that you can't always judge a ball player by his size.

The New York Giants finally stopped the Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday, Roy Parmelee doing the pitching and winning by 8 to 3. The victory tightened New York's grip on first place in the National League. In the only other league game, Dizzy Dean of the Cardinals beat Cincinnati, 5 to 2. The Cards went into fourth place in the standing.

In the American League, the Yankees lost a two-run lead in the ninth inning to Washington and the result was a 7-to-6 defeat. The Yanks, one of the favorites in the pennant race, retained third place, however.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

National League Honors Retired Players

Associated Press

George Wright

WHEN the National League voted at its annual meeting last December to present lifetime passes to all retired baseball players of either the National or American League with 10 or more years' active service, it established a custom which pays honor to men who did much toward putting major-league baseball on its present high level. In order to have served that length of time in either of those organizations, the person had to be a very good player as well as one who conducted himself in a satisfactory manner both on and off the field.

Boston Man Gets No. 1

To George Wright of Boston has gone the honor of receiving the first of these lifetime passes, and we can recall no player of the past more worthy of holding the first one given out. A player on the first professional baseball team in history, Mr. Wright's playing days go way back to 1869, when he was a member of the Cincinnati nine which is generally recognized as the greatest Cincinnati team of all time. It toured the country that year, winning 64 of the 65 games it played, the other contest being a 17-to-17 tie with a Troy (N. Y.) nine. Wright is the only surviving member of that team, and therefore has the added honor of being the oldest living major-league player.

A Regular Attendant and Active Golfer

Pass No. 1 is going to see considerable service, as Mr. Wright is a real baseball fan, and few are the major-league games played in Boston that he does not attend. It is a long time since he missed an opening game in the Hub, and he was one of the throng that braved football weather to see the Boston Nationals open the 1935 season against the Giants, with Babe Ruth making his first appearance at Braves Field. While Mr. Wright specialized in baseball during his younger days, he has been interested in other sports, and during recent years has been an active golfer.

Over a Thousand Must Try to Qualify

Staff Photo

W. Lawson Little Jr.

Golf's greatest scramble of the year will open on 25 fronts the thirteenth of this month, when over 1000 amateur and professional players will battle for the 122 places which are left for the United States open championship tournament at Oakmont in June. Despite the fact that the number of qualifiers for the championship was increased by 12 this year, the increase will not do much to help the contestants, as there are no fewer than 40 exemptions. This year also finds the third largest field in the past 12 years of the qualification system of play entered, helping still further to reduce the chances of making the grade. As the chances this year are about one in 10, the 122 who make the grade will be worthy representatives of Uncle Sam's amateur and professional players. And some one of these 122 should give a vote of thanks to W. Lawson Little Jr., American and British amateur champion, for having declined to exercise his right to exemption, as he is going to be busy about that time trying to capture the British open.

Mrs. Whittingstall Defeats Anita Lizana

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., May 1 (AP)—Anita Lizana, 20-year-old Chilean tennis sensation, met with the first defeat of her campaign in England today when she bowed to Mrs. Fearnley Whittingstall, veteran British star, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4 in the third round of the British hardcourt championships.

Mrs. Whittingstall, who is making a determined effort to regain her former No. 1 ranking, was leading the second set until Senorita Lizana began a sensational streak to win the set with a series of drop shots.

The south American was handicapped by a soft service which Mrs. Whittingstall consistently smashed.

Dates for Japanese Golf Stars Arranged

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., May 2 (AP)—George Jacobus, president of the National Professional Golfers Association, announced yesterday a schedule of 23 matches and four tournaments for the touring troupe of six Japanese pros, completing the visitors' golfing date book.

In each of the matches, the Japanese stars will meet six selected pros from the district in which the event is held. The schedule includes:

July 4-7, New England P. G. A. at Boston; 9, Albany, N. Y.; 10, Rochester, N. Y.; 11-13, General Brock Open at Niagara Falls, N. Y.; 14, Buffalo, N. Y.

College Tennis Results

C. C. N. Y. 8, Brooklyn 1.
Harvard 9, Brown 0.
Muhlenberg 5, Lafayette 4.
Rutgers 6, Stevens 3.
Springfield 5, Tufts 4.
West Point 9, Fordham 0.
Yale 5, Amherst 4.

International League

Results May 1

No games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	9	2	.818
Chicago	9	4	.692
New York	9	5	.643
Boston	8	5	.615
Washington	8	6	.571
Detroit	5	9	.357
St. Louis	2	10	.167
Philadelphia	2	11	.154

Results May 1

Cleveland 11, Chicago 5.
Boston 8, Philadelphia 6.
Washington 7, New York 6.
Other game postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	8	3	.727
Brooklyn	9	5	.643
Chicago	8	5	.615
St. Louis	7	7	.500
Cincinnati	7	8	.467
Pittsburgh	6	8	.429
Boston	5	7	.417
Philadelphia	2	9	.182

Results May 1

New York 8, Brooklyn 3.
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 2.
Other games postponed.

Turnesa and Blaney Join Select Group

Francis Ouimet again retains his lone position as scratch man in the Massachusetts Golf Association handicap list. W. O. (Bill) Blaney of Brae Burn, state amateur champion, and Willie Turnesa, Holy Cross student who went to the national amateur semifinals last year, have joined Jesse P. Guilford of Woodland and Fred J. Wright Jr., of Trapelo in the select list of one for handicap, according to the revised listing of four and under.

Turnesa had not been rated previously in Massachusetts since he has only recently become a resident. Edmund P. Kirouac of Walpole and Joseph P. Lynch of Blue Hill have handicaps of two. Three men are rated at three, J. M. Batchelder of Salem, Edward E. Lowery of Norfolk and John H. Nies of United Shoe Machinery. The four men are Wilfred Crossley, Norfolk; Francis Doyle, Wachusett; Fred Hannon, Wollaston; M. F. Heath Jr., Brae Burn; W. F. (Bill) McPhail, Norfolk; E. H. Peterson, Oakley; C. S. Reed, Thorny Lea; P. W. Simons, Longmeadow and P. W. Whittemore, The Country Club.

Ratings over four have not been adjusted yet. Those rated at seven or under will be the only ones eligible for the state amateur title to be held at Brae Burn in July. This action has been approved by the Executive Committee of the Association. It was also voted that every player competing in open M. G. A. tournaments must have 1935 state handicap cards.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	10	5	.667
Chattanooga	9	5	.643
Birmingham	9	6	.600
Atlanta	9	6	.600
Knoxville	6	8	.429
New Orleans	5	7	.417
Nashville	6	9	.400
Little Rock	3	11	.214

Results May 1

Atlanta 3, Little Rock 2.
Birmingham 4, Nashville 2.
Knoxville 7, Memphis 3.
Chattanooga 6, New Orleans 5.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	17	4	.810
San Francisco	13	9	.591
Los Angeles	14	10	.583
Hollywood	12	10	.545
Sacramento	11	13	.458
Seattle	8	14	.364
Missions	8	15	.348
Portland	7	15	.318

Results May 1

Sacramento 7, Portland 2.
Hollywood 8, Missions 3.
Los Angeles 13, San Francisco 9.
Oakland 8, Seattle 4.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Indianapolis	12	3	.800
Columbus	9	4	.692
Milwaukee	7	5	.583
Minneapolis	7	6	.538
St. Paul	7	6	.538
Kansas City	4	8	.333
Louisville	5	11	.313
Toledo	3	11	.214

Results May 1

Indianapolis 10, Louisville 5.
Toledo 10, Columbus 3.
Other games postponed.

College Golf Results

Bowdoin 4, Amherst 2.
Lafayette 3, William & Mary 3.
Tufts 5, M. I. T. 1.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

May 2, 1910

PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. TAFT of the United States was present at Pittsburgh as the home club defeated the Chicago Nationals, 5 to 2. The Chief Executive autographed two baseballs and presented them to John P. "Honus" Wagner and Manager Fred Clarke of the Pittsburgh club. Philadelphia beat Boston, 7 to 6, by scoring five runs in the ninth inning. This victory gave Connie Mack's team first place in the American League race.

College Baseball Results

Amherst 8, Bowdoin 4.
Boston C. 10, Lowell T. S. 5.
Bucknell 4, Penn State 2.
Brooklyn College 10, St. Francis 0.
Colgate 10, Cornell 6.
Columbia 6, Penn 2.
Duke 13, Princeton 0.
Fordham 15, C. C. N. Y. 4.
Gettysburg 22, Swarthmore 1.
Kutztown T. 9, Shippensburg 4.
Lafayette 6, Muhlenberg 1.
Maryland 5, Annapolis 2.
Montclair Tea. 9, Columbia Tea. 4.
Mt. St. Mary's 9, Western Maryland 6.
Northeastern 2, Clark 0.
N. Y. U. 4, St. John's 3.
Pratt 8, Drew 4.
Providence 8, Springfield 7.
Rhode Island 19, Boston 2.
Rutgers 4, Stevens 2.
St. Mary's 9, Western Maryland 6.
Susquehanna 11, Elizabethtown 2.
Virginia 7, Maryland 2.
Washington C. 11, West Chester T. 1.
West Point 10, Lehigh 7.
Yale 10, Brown 0.

College Track Results

Drexel 71½, Gettysburg 54½.
Lehigh 75 3-8, Haverford 50 2-8.
West Virginia 56 1-3, Waynesburg 29 2-3.

Colege Lacrosse Results

Boston L. C. 11, M. I. T. 6.

Sporting Around the Hub

IF THE weather suddenly takes a change for the better, the Boston Braves will open a three-game baseball series with the St. Louis Cardinals tomorrow afternoon at Braves Field. The Cardinals put on a late-season spurt last year, and won the National League championship and the World Series. They still have a great ball club, despite the fact that this morning the standing showed them in fourth place. The Cardinals' visit to the Hub opens their initial eastern invasion of the 1935 campaign. The Braves, meanwhile, have been kept idle by the sudden turn in the weather that makes one look in the morning newspapers for football instead of baseball scores. The Braves have missed three games of their present series with the Phillies.

Passes Iceberg Area—Yankee, sailing for Gosport, Eng., passed the fortieth parallel of latitude yesterday. Both Yankee and her consort, the three-masted schooner Atlantic, have squared away on a great circle course for the English Channel, having passed the area where there was possible danger from icebergs. According to radio messages, Yankee and Atlantic covered about the same distance in the 24-hour run up to yesterday noon. Yankee sailed 188 miles and Atlantic 187 miles. Commodore Gerard B. Lambert, owner of both boats, sent the following radiogram to B. D. Barker, secretary of the Eastern Yacht Club: "So grateful for the wonderful sendoff by Eastern members. We are 1200 miles out. Yankee 50 miles ahead. Beautiful weather and all well."

Laurels from Athens—Mayor Mansfield of Boston yesterday received a bronze medal and laurel wreath sent by the Mayor of Athens, Greece, to be presented to the winner of the Boston A. A. marathon—Johnny Kelley of Arlington. The tributes from Greece were sent to Washington through diplomatic channels and relayed here yesterday.

Oarsmen Row Eight Miles—Coach Charlie Whiteside of Harvard yesterday gave orders for the first two Crimson boats to row eight miles on the Charles River in preparation for the Cornell-Syracuse-Harvard regatta here Saturday. There were no changes in the lineups. The Syracuse and Cornell squads are expected to arrive here tomorrow morning. The visitors will probably start their workouts from the Newell Boathouse in the morning and afternoon.

Kelley Boosters—Arlington and Medford folk will gather at the Pierce Playground in Arlington tomorrow to watch a track and field program in honor of Johnny Kelley, winner of the recent Boston marathon. Kelley will run in a special five-mile race. He has selected his opponents, all good runners. In the field is Paul Kanaly of Belmont, an athlete who has long trained with Kelley. Other competitors are Bob Campbell of the Boston A. A., New England 5000-meter champion and winner of the O'Connell 10-mile road race this year; Jimmy Henigan, Paul Casano and Roy Bell of North Medford; Bill Molloy of Somerville; and Bert Malm of Norfolk Y. M. A. The field day program is part of the "I'm a Johnny Kelley Booster" drive which will end with a banquet on May 9.

Japanese to Visit Bay State—The six touring Japanese golf professionals are scheduled to appear in three exhibitions in Massachusetts, probably during the first week in July. Leslie Cottrell, Bear Hill Golf Club professional and director of publicity for the New England Professional Golfers' Association, has tentatively picked Worcester and Plymouth as two sites, and is negotiating with a Greater Boston club for the third appearance.

Polo in Dedham—Dedham Country and Polo Club opened its 1935 season yesterday, defeating Andover, 8 to 6, before a large early season gathering. A high wind, which swept the Westfield Street field, made play difficult for both teams. Dedham took the lead by scoring four goals in the first chukker.

Canoe Meeting—The organization meeting of the New England Canoe Racing Association, which will have headquarters in the Hub and make Greater Boston its center of activities, will be held tomorrow evening at the Wigwam-on-the Charles at Caledonian Avenue, West Roxbury. Several hundred canoe enthusiasts are expected to attend.

Ball Game Postponed—The final game of the Braves-Phillies series, scheduled for this afternoon, was postponed until a later date. Boston won on Monday, 7 to 5, in the only National League game played in the Hub so far this week.

Tennis Matches Wanted—The Franklin Field Tennis Club of Dorchester desires to arrange matches with tennis clubs in and around the Hub. Write or telephone Maynard Weisberg, 234 Callender Street, Dorchester, Talbot 3413.

Gift to Hanley—Following the regulation football game this afternoon at Nickerson Field, Riverside, one of the features of the Junior Week Field Day for Boston University students and graduates, the gridmen will present a gift to Pat Hanley, head coach, in appreciation for the work he has done for the squad during the spring training season, which officially closes today.

Where to Dine

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Noon Day Lunch
11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.
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Montague Court Cafeteria
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16 Court Street
200 Montague Street
Brooklyn

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Leisure Linked To Real Home In P. T. A. Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., May 2—"The family which plays together, stays together," declared J. W. Faust of New York City, chairman of recreation for the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, now in thirty-ninth annual session here. "Recreation is the seasoner of life. We expend thought, effort and energy in the making of our lives and then how often we neglect the seasoning, without which it isn't life at all, but just existence," he said in conducting a conference yesterday on the subject "Leisure and Home Life."

Mr. Faust believes parents should do all in their power to make their homes joyous places for family living. He suggests that parents begin the recreation program in their homes by setting aside one night a week when the whole family takes time by itself for music, story telling, games, craft work, candymaking, or any of the hundreds of things that may appeal to the particular individuals in that home—the object being to do something "together" and really get to know each other.

Unlimited Range

"Recreation in its broad sense," Mr. Faust said, "is all activities or things not antisocial, in which from free choice, we may engage in leisure time. This opens up to us an unlimited range of interests.

"The socializing value of recreation, plus more particularly individual values, lies behind the work of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the National Education Association, the National Recreation Association, and a host of other national organizations. For years they have worked for education for a satisfying use of leisure time and to make adequate leisure-time recreational opportunities available for all through tax support.

"Every dollar invested by a municipality in planning and good leadership for recreation is saved many times over in reduced police and court costs, correctional and penal institutions costs, and in better citizenship."

The conference on school education was led by Miss Charl O. Williams, chairman of the committee on school education, who told of a new venture of the Congress of Parents and Teachers in publishing the book entitled, "Our Public School." Enthusiastic reports, replies to questionnaires and correspondence all indicate that the venture has been successful far beyond expectations. Not only have state and local units found the publication helpful, but groups of other organizations have used the book in a study of the aims and accomplishments of the schools and in the effort to create public support of them.

The topic, "Extending Our Work," was presented by the extension department at this morning's session. In charge of this department is Mrs. Noyes Darling Smith of Austin, Texas, who showed the delegates how this department may give new approaches to the means the local unit has of holding its members. National chairmen of radio publications and National Parent-Teacher magazine co-operated in the discussion.

The national legislation chairman, Mrs. William T. Bannerman, of Washington, D. C., discussed in her conference many items on the legislative program of the congress for 1935.

Opera Presentation

The high light of today will be the presentation this evening of Humperdinck's opera, "Hansel and Gretel," by the National Music League, in the open-air auditorium of the Miami Biltmore Hotel, headquarters for the convention. To increase the interest of parents in better music for children and young people, is the purpose of giving the opera at this time.

The national committee on music, of which Miss Mayme E. Irons of Decatur, Ill., is chairman, hopes to interest the delegates in the possibilities of opera and operetta for recreational enjoyment of young people as well as for their cultural growth.

Preceding the opera there will be a panel discussion on "The Home—the Wellspring of Cultural Life," with four national chairmen participating—J. W. Faust, recreation; Mrs. Robbins Gilman, motion pictures; B. H. Darrow, radio; Miss Mayme E. Irons, music.

Florida Congress Meets

Meeting simultaneously with the convention of the national congress, the fifteenth annual convention of the Florida Congress of Parents and Teachers closed its final session yesterday.

The congress approved the revision of the by-laws which make possible the calling of the state convention in the fall instead of in the spring.

Resolutions adopted included those pertaining to school administration, curriculum, safety, motion pictures library, Juvenile protection, state board of public welfare, home, health, sanitoria, taking the profit out of war, radio, parent education and an expression of appreciation for convention hospitality.

Cups were presented to Dade City P. T. A. for largest increased membership in rural associations; and to Seminole Heights, Sanford, for the largest membership increase in city associations. Special honor was awarded to Riverside P. T. A., Miami, for 71 subscriptions to the Florida Parent-Teacher.

Registration for the Florida congress numbered 404 delegates.

Miami Tree Planted in Soil of Many States

Forms Feature Event of Parent-Teacher Convention

Honors Mrs. Frederick Schoff of Philadelphia, Honorary President of Congress. Mrs. J. K. Pettengill Made the Presentation and the Tree Was Accepted for the City by Mrs. Jesse Smith, Presidents of State Associations Brought Soil for the Occasion

Hull Asks Reich To Renew Pacts

(Continued from Page 1)

after Oct. 13, and before Congress meets at its next session.

But as soon as the most-favored-nation clauses expire, there is no doubt that Germany will be denied all concessions granted other countries under the reciprocal trade agreements. Sceretary Hull has made it clear that this government does not intend to generalize the concessions granted to other countries to any nations practicing discrimination against American trade and commerce.

Bond Payments Withheld

Germany is charged with treaty violations, and the American Government has several times protested, notably over treatment of American holders of Dawes loan bonds, whose remuneration has been held in blocked marks within the Reich.

Dr. Luther has made overtures to the Administration, first for special "horse-trading" agreements over cotton and some other commodities, and latterly for a reciprocal trade agreement. But because of Germany's opposition to the most-favored-nation clauses, as well as its other economic policies, the State Department has expressed disinterest.

Seek Balanced Trade

German policy toward the United States, once the most-favored-nation clauses are removed, is expected to be even more discriminatory than ever before. The purpose of the Reich is to balance its imports against its exports, and trade with the United States is heavily unbalanced against Germany. Almost the first act expected is stringent reduction in present American exports to Germany.

In 1933, the American exports exceeded imports from that country by $61,839,257. This was reduced to $40,009,059 in 1934, and since the first of this year has been wiped out entirely. Indeed, for January and February, Germany had the slightly favorable balance of $1,762,796.

If a trade agreement, based on the present treaty, can be negotiated, this commercial relationship may not be affected. But the treaty will be indispensable as a basis for specific protests which the American Government may have to make over the political, civil, or religious treatment of American nationals in Germany. For this reason, Secretary Hull intends to push it through as fast as the Reich will permit.

Hasty Changes in NRA Opposed by N. Y. Lawyers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2 — Recommendations are being sent to members of Congress by the Trade and Commerce Bar Association, composed largely of lawyers specializing in industrial affairs, that no effort be made now to formulate a permanent Industrial Recovery Act, but that present legislation be continued for another two years substantially as it is.

The association, meeting here April 30, recalled that the United States Supreme Court has not yet passed on the constitutionality of fundamental features of the act and held that an adequate period of experimentation was necessary.

Senate Committee Rejects NRA Pleas

(Continued from Page 1)

shalled their full forcesi n a final drive for payment, a coalition led by Senator Harrison sought a compromise, and the White House held the last word with a posible PPresidential veto.

Yields to Filibuster

The Senate cleared the way for the bonus battle by yielding to the filibuster of southern senators which displaced the Wagner-Costigan anti-lynching bill on the calendar. After a six-day tie-up in which no progress whatsoever was made on the New Deal program, Administration leaders, under the spur of the President, finally got the cumbersome Senate machine in motion again.

As a filibuster won its victory, a burst of released activity brought developments in various directions. The Finance Committee overwhelmingly indorsed, 16 to 4, the resolution extending a skeletonized NRA until April 1, 1936, over the express objection of President Roosevelt at a White House conference, 24 hours earlier, to such a partial continuance, although he had agreed to sign a bill for limited extension if no alternative was offered.

For FERA Investigation

The Senate similarly adopted the resolution introduced by Senator James Couzens (R), of Michigan, ordering an investigation of funds disbursed by FERA.

The Couzens resolution was accepted just as the President was applying pressure to speed his $4,880,000,000 works program. The resolution contains far-reaching possibilities, and directs the Senate Appropriations Committee to examine the records of the Relief Administration with particular references to allotment of funds to states.

It follows a series of controversies between Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, and some half dozen states, over the question of proportionate contributions to relief funds.

Filibuster Served Well

The filibuster against the anti-lynching bill takes its place in the picturesque history of the Senate, along with a similar filibuster against the Dyer antilynching bill, a dozen years ago. No federal anti-lynching legislation has ever been enacted, and if the present bitter controversy has served any purpose, it has emphasized the extreme hostility of the South against such governmental intervention, while at the same time emphasizing the repugnance of all sections, North and South alike, to mob violence itself.

It was Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho who led the retreat in the antilynching battle. His action was not unlike that of Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York last month, who broke the three-week deadlock over the "prevailing wage" clause in the work relief bill by switching sides at the last minute in order that national business could go on.

Borah Proved Lead Ram

Senator Borah had hitherto voted on each of the three ballots against displacing the Wagner-Costigan bill, although opposing it on constitutional ground; but yesterday he led the retreat by telling its sponsors that it did not have the slightest chance of enactment at this session and that he did not intend to stand by indefinitely and see the Senate tied up.

Senator Borah's name comes among the first in the Senate roll call and when he voted to displace the motion a few minutes later the retreat started, and the Wagner-Costigan bill was side-tracked, 48 to 32.

The end came on the technical motion of Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, for the Senate to adjourn at 3 p. m. to 3:30. Such adjournment had the effect of vacating the antilynching bill.

Bonus Seems Popular

The Harrison bonus compromise was immediately accepted as the next major business with a chorus of "ayes" which indicated legislation of some sort is likely at this session.

Mill Men of North and South Agree on All But Wage Scale

(Continued from Page 1)

dealers. He doubted the value of this plan.

His plan for a processing tax substitute—as he has held from the beginning—is to take the benefits out of the $4,880,000,000 relief bill recently passed. This has been thumbed down by the President and Secretary Wallace as "impractical." That is the reason for the scurrying about on the part of the cotton manufacturers for an adequate substitute.

Consequently, only one substitute appeared. A general tax. It has been supported by New England cotton textile labor in the person of William G. Batty, president of the New Bedford branch of the United Textile Workers of America and today received Mr. Fisher's tentative support.

"It appears to be the only way out if they turn down the benefits from the $4,880,000,000 relief appropriation," he asserted.

But conjecture as to the result of the Washington investigation was not what Mr. Fisher wished to stress. He pointed out that despite the pullings and haulings of political and sectional pressure being applied to the committee, a genuine report would come out of the hearings; and that if it comes "to see the light of day," the hearing should prove its success by rapid action based on the report.

Mr. E. B. Brossard, member of the Federal Tariff Commission, was in Boston today, as chief investigator for the cabinet committee into textile market prices, production costs, and the effect Japanese competition actually has on New England. Mr. Brossard and his staff carried on their investigation so quietly that it was impossible to reach him today.

The New England Council and Governor Curley are scheduled to appear before the Cabinet Committee in Washington on Monday. Dudley Harmon, executive vice-president of the NEC will present New England's case.

Tuesday will find Senator David I. Walsh and Congressman A. Piatt Andrews appearing before the committee. Wednesday will be "Connecticut Day." Thursday is open for the committee to confer or call additional witnesses. Friday will see Governor Bridges of New Hampshire and a retinue of manufacturers in the committee room.

And the final summation will be made, it is understood, by the Policy Committee of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. Whether it will be made a week from Saturday or not is not yet known. Both New England and southern manufacturers are anxious to speed the hearing along as rapidly as possible in order to break the present stand-still in the industry.

MacDonald Renews Offer to Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

"Without in any way condoning unilateral changing of treaties," he declared, "we are still prepared to receive Germany's naval delegates. We have nothing to conceal and will share all information received with the United States, Japan, France and Italy"—co-signatories of the Washington Treaty.

Mr. MacDonald stressed the Government's intention to maintain the good understanding now existing between Britain, France and Italy, but made it clear he wishes it could be extended to include Germany. It was Britain's earnest hope, he intimated, that the formation of rival camps in Europe could be prevented.

Britain, he added, wants "no aggressive military alliances. We seek mutual arrangements with all powers, including Germany."

Unfortunate Moment

Prime Minister MacDonald said in part:

"It is greatly to be deplored that at that moment (when the French and British had made a joint offer to Germany) the German Government announced its intention to impose conscription and to take immediate steps to raise its peace strength to 550,000 men, as well as to create a military air force."

Referring to the Anglo-French communiqué of Feb. 3 he said that offer contemplated "a freely negotiated armaments pact with Germany and other powers to take the place of the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty. If that could have been done successfully, the greater part of our immediate European dangers would have disappeared."

"I must express surprise that this moment has been chosen by Germany to announce a ship-building program, especially the building of submarines."

"Will not Germany now come home and show her readiness to help restore the international confidence so rudely shaken by her recent independent action?"

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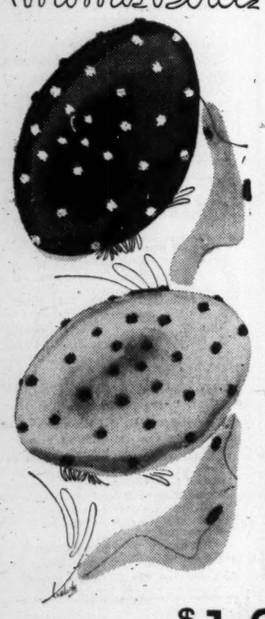
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Fourth Floor

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Indians Came

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter One

EARLY on a fine August morning of 1689, Seth woke in his attic bed to the sound of Ensign's barking below.

"Indians!" he thought, and then immediately, "Is everything shut tight?" He had a mind that saw things quickly and completely in images. As he pulled on his clothes, a small picture flashed before his eyes of his father closing each of the shutters the evening before. Had he, perhaps, left one a little open? Seth did not think so. Then he saw the image of Zeke Hinton barring the doors. He, himself, had gone out later to look for the cow, but he had certainly put the bar in place when he came in.

The barking below continued in explosions of sound. He heard people moving and he, himself, went to the small window that opened from his loft and peered out. Below him in the early morning light the fields of cropped hay and of standing corn shone with a sparkle of dew that made them almost as bright as the water of the little harbor beyond. There was smoke coming from the Snows' chimney next door, rising up straight and undisturbed by any wind. Mr. Snow was standing in his doorway stretching his arms. A young cockerel was raggedly crowing; nothing stirred in the woods; not even a crow flew across the sky.

Only Ensign continued barking, breaking the tranquil hush of the early morning. Then as Seth still stared anxiously and intently toward the edge of the woods beyond the rail fences, his eye was caught by a slight movement in the grass below him. It was the Snows' gray cat with the white face stepping through the shorn hay on wet paws, and Ensign gave a final roaring bark as the cat slid out of sight.

Zeke Hinton's Alarm

"All that row over a cat!" thought Seth, half angry, half relieved. He closed the shutter and barred it, and went downstairs whistling.

"Be still, Ensign!" he exclaimed, cuffing the hound's ears. "Father, it was that gray cat of the Snows' going by. You'd think every tawny between here and Quebec was in the woods to hear him. But there isn't a thing stirring and Mr. Snow's up and out and there are three crows feeding in the stubble near the edge of the woods."

"We're not at war," said Samuel Hubbard slowly. "There hasn't been any trouble for nigh ten months or more."

"Yes," said Zeke Hinton in his quick high voice, "but it's nearly fall now, and there's not an Indian come into the village to trade for a fortnight. I feel trouble near, like a cold wind in my bones."

Everyone knew that the Hintons were a nervous pair. He had come to Pemaquoit as a carpenter. He was not a real settler in his blood. Even baby Zeke cried all day. Ten days ago they had left their own place to come into the Hubbards' garrison house, and Seth knew that his father had thought it unnecessary at the time although he had said nothing, and of course had not refused them shelter, since they asked for it.

Now while his mother quietly put away the bullet moulds that she had brought out, and pushed back the lead from the hastily-kindled fire, Mrs. Hinton still sat huddled on the settle rocking the baby in her arms and moaning. Seth's young sister Abigail raised the lid of the pot on the crane and a heartening odor of bean porridge and pork already steaming came into the room.

Mr. Hubbard opened the door, his gun still on his arm, and looked about. The early sunlight fell across the threshold, full of simplicity and peace. After a moment he stood his gun against the wall, but Seth could see that he still was listening and watching intently.

Abigail trotted out of the pantry with a pitcher in her hand.

"There's no milk, ma'am," she said to her mother.

"No, you remember Jenny broke through the fence yesterday," her mother answered quickly.

"She always goes to the alder swamp," said Seth. "I'll take the pail down and milk her."

His mother's hand went to her mouth in a quick uncertain gesture, and she started to speak and then checked herself, looking at her husband. Seth was 14 now—strong and well-grown. In these times it was not for women to try to make the decisions; it was enough for them to trust to their men's courage and judgment. If the whole household was to stand shivering every time an old hound barked, they should never have come here to the edge of the wilderness at all.

But when Samuel Hubbard had taken a last searching look once more from the open door and then nodded to Seth, she said, "Take Ensign," and spoke sharply to Abigail.

"Drat the child!" she thought to herself as she stirred the porridge. "Why must she bring in the pitcher just now?"

A Pastoral Scene

A small path, worn by Seth's own feet, curved from the door down through the fields toward the woods. Seth started out boldly enough; he heard his father's voice speaking; behind him, the sea gulls were crying and the tide made its unceasing lisp against the rocks along the shore; to his left, lay the little harbor where he so often went swimming and the fishing sloops at their anchors faced into the rising tide near the Barbicon. The cold dew that beaded the cobwebs spilled across his bare feet, delicious and fresh. All these things Seth scarcely noticed, but he was very aware that Ensign was not following him; that Mr. Snow was splitting wood behind his barn; and that the crows were still strutting about in the lower field, the early sun whitening the gray sheen of their plumage and casting long shadows on the green stubble.

"They wouldn't be acting so bold, if there was anyone about," Seth said to himself.

The fields sloped down to the woods and the alder swamp in the corner. At his approach, the crows flew up. He could not see his house now, beyond the shoulder of the hill, but he heard the steady sound of Mr. Snow's ax at the chopping block, and a chickadee was calling to him in a friendly way from a tamarack. In the swamp just beyond the fence rails, he heard a muskrat plump into the water from a log, and he thought he heard Jenny, the cow, stirring in the bushes.

"Co' boss, co' boss, co' boss!" he called, clanking the pail in his hand a little. Everything was just as it always was when he went to find Jenny. The earth under his feet reassured him; the stillness and salt smell of the air; even the twirling and twisting of a single hanging leaf when nothing else moved—these were peaceful things far removed from danger and terror.

Seth had a sudden complete lightening of the heart. His tense muscles relaxed and he sighed unconsciously. They weren't at war any more. Most of the soldiers had gone back to Boston months ago. Only old women and the two Hintons still talked about Indians.

Shadows on the Grass

In the field corner there was a large anthill of piled sand and chaff and before going into the thicket after Jenny, Seth walked toward it to see if the ants had finished cleaning the raccoon skull he had put on it a few days before. As he was standing engrossed, he became aware of long shadows cast from behind him moving swiftly over the grass toward his own.

The Indians had come.

Seth had not the slightest chance to escape and knew it. He wheeled away from the shadows to face his captors. The savages were naked except for loincloths and moccasins, their faces were painted vermilion, and now he caught the smell of bear's grease. He knew one of them, even through the paint—Bedagi, Big Thunder, who had sometimes traded with his father. The others were strangers. He could see several more Indians beyond them beginning to move toward the Snows' house and his captors trussed him hurriedly with thongs while Bedagi questioned him.

"How many in house?" asked Bedagi, and all their eyes were fixed on his, unwinking as snake's eyes.

"Father and Zeke Hinton and four of the fishermen from New Inlet," said Seth readily.

"You lie!" said Bedagi, striking him across the mouth.

Seth swayed but did not fall.

"Go and see for yourself, Bedagi," he said. He was not afraid now, but angry and thinking fast.

The men moved up the slope, leaving him with Bedagi and another Indian out of sight in the hollow. There had not been a sound. Beyond lay the houses with their doors open; and Seth thought of Abigail setting out the wooden bowls for breakfast and Mrs. Snow with her new baby. Only one thing could warn them.

Seth gave a loud war-whoop. One of the Indians with him swung up his tomahawk, but Bedagi struck it aside.

"Mine," he said, nodding at Seth.

The first Indian left them without a word and began running after the others who had given up their attempt at concealment and were racing toward the houses, yelling like fiends. From where he stood, Seth could see Mr. Snow run out from behind the barn, his ax still in his hand, and dodge toward shelter.

(To be continued next Tuesday)

Drawn by Heleh Sewell for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Seth Became Aware of Long Shadows Cast From Behind Him, Moving Swiftly Over the Grass Toward His Own

'Puzzle' Nests

NOW is the time when the bird lover sees strange things among the feathered community of the trees and hedges, all of which are of absorbing interest, particularly the nest building, not so much on account of the sometimes very odd places in which even the most "conventional" of birds will construct their nests, as in the materials they use.

Every spring I do a good deal of cross-country rambling, especially in the woods, and I never pass a bird's nest without being curious as to the kind of bird that built it. If the nest can be reached without causing any trouble or alarm to anything or anybody I usually inspect it, taking care, of course, to see that the hen is not sitting.

What I like best is to examine an old nest, or one which has recently been built but has, for some reason, been abandoned, because it interests me to find out whether the particular nest-builder has run true to type.

A Nest of Hardware

Quite one of the oddest nests I ever came across had been made by a strange pair of wood-pigeons who built in the half-open window of an old barn on a Hampshire farm. This was, of course, an unusual location for any pigeon's nest, though I have known even stranger ones, but what stamped these two birds as being definitely peculiar was the fact that their nest was composed not only of straw and feathers, but of screws, pins and nails of all kinds and sizes, which were more or less evenly distributed among the straw. On the whole, one would have thought, a pretty uncomfortable bed, and an especially thorny one for the chicks when hatched.

Although not easy to say why such extraordinary materials were used, it was plain to see where they had come from, for in one corner of the yard, just opposite the window, was a rubbish heap on which lay much old iron, rusty cart fittings, and so on. Obviously those pigeons had no eye for comfort, in which they differed strongly from other birds whose one idea is to put comfort, as well as safety, before everything else.

A Fur-Lined Domicile

Chaffinches have a keen eye for beauty. They will drape all kinds of soft, brightly tinted objects over the rims of their nests—usually gaily-colored lichens. The one I became acquainted with went one better than lichens, however. He used long blades of grass, doubtless under the impression that lichens were no longer in fashion!

I shall never forget my "puzzle-nest." I found it in a bush in the New Forest, and from the outside it looked exactly like a blackbird's. Only the fact that a smaller bird which I could not then identify, flew off it, caused me to stop. To my surprise I found that the inside, which was empty of eggs, was lined with rabbit's fur—a material no blackbird, surely, would have used.

Putting my handkerchief in a bush near by to mark the spot, I returned soon afterward with a friend who at once diagnosed it as the work of a great tit—a fact which we verified later. What had apparently happened was that the blackbirds who had built that nest had abandoned it, whereupon a couple of lazy great tits had adapted it to their special requirements.

Another "puzzle-nest" came under my observation while staying at a farm. The farmer drew my attention to what he described as the oddest thrush's nest he had ever seen. "I know it's a thrush's," he said, "because I've seen the birds building."

It was in an apple tree in the orchard, and it certainly was unorthodox. Bits of straw and grass hung down from it, and it seemed to be just a shapeless mass—an obvious departure from that neat orderliness which characterizes most thrushes' nests. I climbed up, and on looking inside found a clutch of starlings' eggs!

I never solved the puzzle behind that nest. Starlings usually build under the eaves of a house, or in chimneys, or in a hole in a tree; but there are exceptions, and this may have been one of them. But surely the farmer would have known the difference between a thrush and a starling! To this day I don't know what to think about it.

CRAVEN HILL,
Fellow of the Zoological Society.

Spectacular and Stirring Films

Our Motion Picture Signpost

Cardinal Richelieu provides George Arliss with a congenial rôle as the crafty and ruthless prelate who set in motion the process of ending feudalism in France by bringing the petty kingdoms into a national unity. This picture is founded upon Bulwer-Lytton's old melodrama, with a new emphasis upon the ecclesiastical side. Good spectacular entertainment, though history is so romanticized for screen purposes that it is not to be taken literally. Edward Arnold does much with the part of Louis the Thirteenth. The cast includes Maurine O'Sullivan, Douglas Dumbrille, Violet Kemble Cooper and Halliwell Hobbes.

The Hoosier Schoolmaster is a story of rural life in Indiana after the Civil War when settlers with Government claims from outside were trying to make new homes for themselves in an inhospitable environment. Norman Foster and Charlotte Henry play leading rôles in this melodrama from Edward Eggleston's long popular novel.

Les Misérables comes to the screen in a softened and rearranged condensation of Victor Hugo's famous tale of Jean Valjean, the French ex-convict of a century ago. The story is that of Valjean's triumph through long suffering, in his struggle to understand that every man's judge and minister resides within himself. The film sometimes indulges in romanticisms and religious values that are not in key with the book's values, but the central idea of opposing mercifulness, as symbolized by Jean, to the rigidness of absolute justice, as represented by the detective Javert, has been preserved. It is the code of Jean that wins in the end, thanks to the vision of a new life of integrity given to him by a kindly bishop, played by Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Charles Laughton makes a relentless figure of Javert and Fredric March has the rôle of Jean. There are many strong melodramatic incidents including a brutal scene in the galleys that some people will not wish to see, though such was sometimes the cruel treatment in prisons at that time.

First Dandelions

A fortune in new-minted coin
Free-handed Spring has spilled
In doubloons gold
Among the greening rye.
I'll gather up this sudden wealth
With beauty-seeing eye
And store my gains in memory's hold:
For Maytime treasure thriftily put by
With cheeriness will gild
A day of sunless sky.

ALTA BOOTH DUNN

The Stamp Corner

Panorama of Musical Art in Stamps

By Frank L. Wilson

ONE never knows what possibilities there are in stamp collecting until some outstanding feature is presented either in philatelic advertising or constructive art. A collection of stamps portraying both these features is now being shown in the Foyer Hall of the Steinway Piano Company, 159 West 59th Street, New York City. These stamps are from the wonderful collection of Theodore Steinway, president of the Steinway Piano Company, and portray the various phases of the musical art from the primitive beat of the tom-toms to the inspiring efforts of the greatest of composers. As one views this beautiful exhibit, each stamp takes on a personal note in the drama of music, and one beholds a colorful panorama of progressive events in the realm of art.

The stamps of Somaliland, Tripoli, Spanish Guinea and the Argentine portray the beat of the drums. The trumpet and posthorn appear on many of the European stamps. Verdi's Anvil Chorus is well represented by the stamps of Azerbaijan, Turkey and Russia. Music on the air is portrayed by many lands, the carillons of Belgium, our own Liberty Bell on the sesquicentennial issue, the tower of "La Merced," from which pealed out the first ringing call leading to the independence of Central American countries, the Kremlin of the coronation scene in Moussorgsky's opera, "Boris Godounoff," the Rheims Cathedral of France, Bosnia's Campanile of St. Lukes at Jaice, the Campanile at Venice and many other famous bells of the air.

Musical Instruments of Many Lands

Stringed instruments are well represented. The zither of North Ingermanland, the harp of Ireland, the mandolin guitars of the Cossacks, the ancient harp of the Estonians, the guitars of the Ethioplans, the pianoforte of Camilo Branco of Portugal, and the exhotic lyre birds of New South Wales and Australia come in for their share of attention.

Music is further exemplified through the theaters of the world as well as the churches and cathedrals. Many countries have portrayed famous composers and artists on their stamps, Beethoven, Bach, Wagner, Liszt, the great warrior Garibaldi, Haydn, Mozart, Johaan Straus, Wolf and many others. Perhaps the gem of this collection rests in the autographed portrait stamp of the famous artist Ignace Jan Paderewski issued by Poland in 1919. Mr. Paderewski presented this stamp with his signature to Mr. Theodore Steinway with the statement that never before had he signed his signature to a stamp of this issue and that he would never sign another.

United States

The new Connecticut Tercentenary stamp went on sale at Hartford, Conn., on April 26th and is now available at most of the larger post offices throughout the country.

On the occasion of the opening of the California-Pacific International Exposition at San Diego, Calif., May 29, the Government will issue appropriate commemorative stamps.

Stamp Collectors' Queries

Many of our readers write in to find out where they may obtain the different issues of stamps listed each month. These stamps as a rule have not appeared in America in used form by the time the news is printed, but they may be obtained from the dealers in unused condition at slightly above face value. We will be glad to furnish, on request, names of dealers handling these stamps.

The National Junior Stamp Exhibition will be held in the rooms of The Collectors Club of New York City on June 7 and 8. This exhibition will prove a clearing house of the outstanding junior exhibits of the United States, in which one-page exhibits that have won first prize at their local exhibit will be sent to New York to be exhibited and judged. Suitable prizes will be awarded to each exhibit sent in under the rules, and a loving cup to the junior club winning the most points. Information regarding the exhibition will gladly be sent.

Sponsors of junior clubs will find quite a help in the pamphlet "Forming a Stamp Club," which will be sent free to sponsors on request.

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A group of camp advertisements appears each Monday and Thursday.

STAMP WINDOW

California First Day Covers May 29 with single, 10c, with bl-4, 22c. Foreign sets, @ 5c, 10c, or better, sent on approval. U. S. want lists filled. STAMP & PEN SHOP, 300 Worthington Street, Springfield, Mass.

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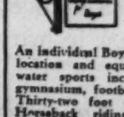

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ONE soon discovers in traveling that the happiest traveler is the one who forgets easily. To enjoy yourself you must have the trick of being so absorbed in the scene around you that you quite forget the rest of the world. And who, indeed, standing at Monreale in a flower garden which clings between dazzling sky and brilliant sea, breathing air as vibrant as light itself, could remember London? Intellectually one might refer to it, as one might think of Rembrandt to make a contrast for Monet. But who, in that moment of sun and color, could really believe that London exists, or in any way recall the state of life, the way one feels, in London? Or who, for that matter, sitting cozily by an English hearth, with the coal cracking and the kettle steaming on the hob, with the branches of the plane tree stenciled in fog across the window—who, at such an hour, could think, with anything like credulity, of March in Sicily?

Yet there are people who remember, who take indeed a stubborn delight in remembering these distant and contradictory states. Many unhappy travelers are dogged by a teasing loyalty to other places and other customs. One meets them everywhere—the German who cannot understand why there are no potatoes, the Americans who would give the whole of the Mediterranean for a piece of real apple pie. There is the man who, with unfathomable stubbornness, can stand before the Parthenon and prefer Chartres. There is the man who can actually look at Mont Blanc and say that it doesn't compare to the Rocky Mountains.

Strangers wander disconsolately around Florence, wishing there were more grass, or that the Arno were bigger and cleaner, or that the streets were wider and brighter. But surely, if they want grass and trees, if they want spacious streets and a river like a bay, they had better stay in New York! Or, if they come to Florence, let them open their eyes to that city which is made up severely of the elements alone, water, air and stone, and see how beautiful a saffron-colored river can be, and feel the grim exultant mood of narrow streets hung thick with banners.

I must admit that I cannot understand these people. For my part, when a full moon is rising over the Arno, the rest of the world does not exist. In this I have some sympathy from Hazlitt. "In traveling through a wild, barren country," he confesses, "I can form no idea of a woody and cultivated one." He is soaked in the present scene, and he counts the rest of the world well lost. With all his penetration, he is not capable of feeling the reality of a far-off place. "The rest is a name written on a map," he says, "a calculation of arithmetic."

BUT IT IS not only when they travel that these people are at a loss—these demanding mortals who have no talent for enjoying the scene and the fare which chance presents. They have always the stingy defeat of disdaining one thing because it is not another. They cannot enjoy autumn because it is not spring. They don't like tulips because they are not roses. They will not read Shelley because he doesn't write like Tennyson. They do not care to hear Stravinsky because it is not Brahms. Reading, gardening, housekeeping, or walking in the woods will not interest them, if they have it in their minds that the day should be given to bridge games, shopping, lectures, and driving rapidly in automobiles. Not that I disdain shopping or driving rapidly over smooth roads, or any of the rest. But why, on the other hand, sneer at reading in a quiet room? Why pretend that there is no delight in sweeping—especially in spring, when the new broom whisks the dust out over the threshold like the last shreds of winter, and one pauses in the open door to catch the warm smell of growing green?

Such people we cannot but pity. Their lives are bound to be spoiled by vain regrets and constant dissatisfactions. Their pleasure is circumscribed by the narrowness of their taste. They have missed the simple, the beautiful truth, that there are many mansions in the kingdom of enjoyment. They believe, perhaps, that if you admire El Greco you must despise Rubens, because one paints fat and the other thin. So we must pity them, even though they enrage us in Venice by crying: "Oh, but think of the Riviera!" when they might be looking about them. We should remind them over and over of Joseph Fawcett's protest: "*This* is the greatest pleasure, to like what is good, wherever it may be."

NOT THAT ANY of us are perfect. To have quite universal taste would be inhuman. Some of us dislike sewing—and yet there is a strain of poetry in the cutting and the pinning, and the gradual evolution of the dress from flat goods to clothing for a personality. Some are blind to Brahms, and others to Bach. Some of us despise macaroni, and to some the smell of mutton fat—though it is the ineluctable odor of the East—is distinctly distasteful. Flaubert hated Switzerland—"I am not a man of nature," he writes despondently, "and I do not understand a country where there is no history. I would give all these glaciers for the Vatican Museum. One can dream there." Samuel Johnson, on the other hand, would not yield to Paris. "Paris," he affirms scornfully, "is indeed a place very different from the Hebrides, but it is to a hasty traveler not so fertile of novelty, nor affords so many opportunities of remark."

Even such great men as these had homesick memories; but is there not in their very emphasis a note of defiance? They were wise enough to know they were missing something, they realized that not for them was such complete, whole-hearted happiness as a person like George Sand carried always with her. It is in this vein that she writes again and again: "I love everything that makes up a milieu, the rolling of the carriages, and the noise of the workmen in Paris, the cries of a thousand birds in the country, the movement of the ships on the waters; I love also absolute, profound silence, and in short I love everything that is around me, no matter where I am."

ELIZABETH WILDER

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PORTRAIT OF CATHERINE DRINKER BOWEN, *by Violet Oakley*

TO Catherine Drinker Bowen—one does not labor the point after he has read her book—music is a hunger which will not be denied. And she knows many who are in the same case. In her exquisitely sensitive, wise and humorous little book, which she calls "Friends and Fiddlers," she tells us about her friends and their response to music. They are natural scientists, lawyers, scholars, housewives, physicians, business men, children, their parents and their grandparents—people all to whom music matters tremendously—people to whom music is not a luxury to be indulged infrequently, but a daily necessity, like bread.

Strangers, it seems, have a way of asking Mrs. Bowen, innocently, as though each had made an original discovery: "Do you play the violin?" It is no wonder, perhaps, that they do so; when Mrs. Bowen is accustomed to travel with "three violins, two children, and accompanying suitcases" which, she reports, "place a lady in the position of respectable, but inevitable pick-up." New acquaintances spring up everywhere and, nine times in ten, they share Mrs. Bowen's passion for music.

Let her retire for a summer into a New England wilderness—right into the remote country where such indulgences as plumbing and ice and electric light are still unheard of. You may suppose that music also would be among the absent felicities? Indeed, no. Someone in the nearest village will have an ancient square piano, someone else will rediscover an inclination for the playing of a cello which has been long relegated to the attic; there may indeed even be a visiting member of a great city orchestra; and there is always Mrs. Bowen's violin ready at hand. It is remarkable what bonds of understanding will come to light under the serene influence of Beethoven or Bach.

Take Sarah, who at the start had no voice and could not even stay on the tune. The solitary unmusical member of a talented family, Sarah did not propose to be left totally in the cold. "Sarah sat down and trained—not her voice, but her ear. She began with 'The Three Blind Mice.' Eventually she induced seven other women to sing with her once a week, on Wednesday morning. After a decent interval they procured a professional leader; the chorus now numbers ninety members, few of whom ever miss a Wednesday. The chorus does not sing in public; its aim is to read the literature of choral music. Sarah is herself astonished at the direction in which the wind of music has blown her straws; John, whom one would surely never think of as a straw, has become as enthusiastic a singer as his wife. Sarah and he hold Sunday-night singing parties; sometimes twenty people come, sometimes a hundred and twenty. John takes off his coat and leads the chorus; Sarah sits in the front row, singing, and somehow her very presence seems to balance the affairs. John has a very useful loud voice; while he conducts, he sings bass or tenor, whichever seems to need support at the moment. He does not know if the room is hot or cold; half of us could faint from exhaustion and John would notice nothing save an annoyingly reduced volume of sound. It is Sarah to whom we turn in extremity. 'We have sung enough,' she tells John. 'We must rest awhile. It is time for supper.'" So unconsciously, so spontaneously are musical enthusiasts made.

Having lived with music for, as she says, half a lifetime, Mrs. Bowen is only concerned that men shall come to music; she cares not by what road. And, wherever she goes, she seems destined to turn people's thought in the direction of this influence so benign, so satisfying, so important to one's mental poise. One is not surprised, looking at this portrait of Mrs. Bowen, instrument in hand, which has been made by Miss Violet Oakley, her friend. The very spirit of music is present in the bend of the body, in the grace of the arm and chin, in the slender strength of the fingers of the left hand.

Parents and educators will do well to ponder the pages of "Friends and Fiddlers," which has recently been published in Boston by the firm of Little, Brown and Company; musicians will savor the delicious anecdotes which set forth so perfectly "the human equation in music"; the incredulous and the unresponsive will, quite possibly, permit themselves to be persuaded. Mrs. Bowen, surely, will bring more people to be musically minded than scores of learned theses on music, than literally hundreds of the stereotyped musical biographies.

M. W.

Right Decisions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HUMAN experience everyone is constantly faced with the necessity of making decisions. Many of these seem trivial and not of such a nature as to affect, in any noticeable way, one's happiness and harmony. On the other hand, some of the necessary decisions are readily recognized as of utmost importance in shaping the course of human events as they relate to individual experience.

Christian Science teaches that, since existence is primarily mental, no decision is trivial or unimportant, but each decision is an active factor in determining the happiness and usefulness of human life. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 392), "Your decisions will master you, whichever direction they take."

The all-important problem which constantly impels individual action is the decision regarding the basis of our thought. The writer of Proverbs wrote of a man (23:7), "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he." Thought which is focused on sin, disease, sorrow, despair, depression, and fear brings forth inharmonious conditions, which must eventually be cast out by the operation of Truth within one's own thinking. An individual consciousness filled with joy, trust, hope, faith, and right desire, expressed in righteous living, brings forth the fruits of righteousness—happiness, health, harmony, and abundance.

Christian Science has brought to mankind a clear revelation of the spiritual truths taught in the Scriptures, showing that man reflects the perfection of his Maker, and that this perfection, which ever remains intact, is demonstrated in human experience in proportion to individual steadfastness in replacing material thoughts and aims with pure purposes, exalted life motives, and Christlike living.

Animal magnetism attempts to fill human thought with the belief that life, substance, and intelligence are in matter; and this erroneous animal power claims to make good its suggestion of intelligent matter by parading before the material senses evidences of sickness, disease, want, and despair. Spiritual sense contradicts this false evidence and bids the seeker for Truth turn away from the testimony of the material senses, away from the belief that man has become separated from his creator, and to dwell, instead, in the consciousness of eternal, harmonious existence.

Throughout the centuries there have been inspired men who have striven to turn thought away from evil, to lift human consciousness above sinful and limited bounds to pure and holy thinking. History records many outstanding examples of successful effort in raising the standards of human action. In the Scriptures may be found accounts of consecrated workers who labored to bring forth higher states of thinking. Christ Jesus consistently decided in accordance with Truth, and because of his steadfast adherence to right decisions he overcame every manner of inharmony, thereby leaving an invaluable example for seekers for Truth of all time.

Mrs. Eddy, too, decided to follow the leading of Truth, and she held to her decision in the face of great opposition, which had its inception in ignorance, envy, and fear. She patiently labored to give mankind an understandable religion, which would enable every earnest seeker for Truth to make continual and consistent decisions on the side of divine Principle.

The decision to acknowledge that life, substance, and intelligence are not in matter, and therefore that man is not subject to sickness, inflammation, fever, or decay, is a right decision; and this decision humbly, prayerfully, and gratefully put into practice destroys the evidence of disease. Sickness, lack, limitation, or any inharmony cannot enter one's thought without one's consent, and it is well to be alert in refusing consent to any so-called law of disease and discord which attempts to govern mankind. Many students realize, and gratefully acknowledge, that they are in a great measure protected from disease and inharmony by alert, scientific, and humble decisions against allotting a place in their thought to anything which is unlike the nature of God.

When confronted with any kind of disease or inharmony, the student of Christian Science turns away from the evidence of the senses, and thanks God joyously that the picture which is trying to force itself upon his consciousness is not true, because it is contrary to the nature of God, who is Love, as the Scriptures declare Him to be. He thanks God that all that is made is made by Him, and that nothing really exists which He did not make; hence all that expresses God is good. The worker decides meekly for harmony; and his decision results in his awakening from the dream of disease and inharmony into the consciousness of health and happiness, the normal state of man.

"The point for each one to decide is, whether it is mortal mind or immortal Mind that is causative," writes Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 195). "Choose you this day whom ye will serve," is a forceful command from the Scriptures which calls for alert, pure, and uplifting decisions.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

ВЕРНЫЕ РЕШЕНИЯ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В ЖИЗНИ каждого человека постоянно приходится сталкиваться с необходимостью принять то, или иное решение. Многие решения представляются банальными и не способными, по своему характеру, как нибудь существенно затронуть счастье или спокойствие человека. Но с другой стороны бывают и такие решения, чрезвычайную важность которых не трудно признать в смысле их влияния на ход событий, имеющих отношение к личной жизни человека.

В виду того, что существование наше прежде всего ментального свойства, Христианская Наука нам говорит, что нет банальных или малозначущих решений, ибо каждое решение является действенным фактором, определяющим участь человеческой жизни в смысле счастья и полезности. В книге текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 392) Мэри Бэкер Эдди пишет: "Ваши решения будут вами повелевать, какое бы они не приняли направление."

Наиважнейшим вопросом, постоянно побуждающим человека к действию это принятие решения относительно самой основы нашего мышления. Автор Притчей писал о человеке (23:7) "...каковы мысли в душе его, таков и он." Мысль, сосредоточенная на грехе, болезни, горе, отчаянии, подавленности и страхе производит расстроенные обстоятельства, которые в конце концов должны быть изгнаны действием Истины внутри нашего собственного мышления. Индивидуально сознание преисполненное радости, доверия, надежды, веры и верного желания, выраженное в праведной жизни производит плоды праведности—счастье, здоровье, гармонию и обилие.

Христианская Наука принесла человечеству ясное открытие духовных истин, преподаваемых в Священном Писании, показывая, что человек отражает совершенство своего Творца и что это совершенство, вечно-ненарушимое, проявляется в жизни нашей по мере того, как человек настойчиво заменяет материальные мысли и стремления чистыми намерениями, возвышенными целями жизни и Христовой жизнью.

Животный магнетизм пытается заполнить мысли человека представлениями о жизни, сущности и разумении в материи; и эта ложная животная сила хочет оправдать это свое мнение, что материя разумна, заставляя дефилировать перед материальными чувствами таких свидетелей, как болезнь, недуг, нужда и отчаяние. Духовное чувство отвергает эти ложные показания и повелевает искателю Истины отвернуться от свидетельства материальных чувств, а также от верования в то, что человек разлучен с Богом, и вместо этого повелевает ему пребывать в сознании вечной, гармоничной жизни.

Во все времена имелись вдохновленные люди, стремившиеся отвернуть свои мысли от зла и возвысить сознание, подняв его над грешными и ограниченными пределами. В истории имеется не мало примеров того, как венчались успехом усилия поднять уровень человеческих действий. В Священном Писании можно найти повествования о проникновенных работниках, старавшихся создать более возвышенные формы мышления. Христос Иисус последовательно действовал согласно с Истиной и так как он неуклонно держался верных решений, то ему и было дано преодолеть все формы дисгармонии, и тем самым он оставил неоценимый пример для искателей Истины во все времена.

Mrs. Эдди тоже решила следовать велениям Истины, и она не изменяла своим решениям даже перед лицом самой великой оппозиции, имевшей свое начало в невежестве, зависти и страхе. Она терпеливо трудилась, дабы дать человечеству понятную религию, которая сделает возможным для каждого человека постоянно и последовательно становиться в своих решениях на сторону божественного Принципа.

Верным, правильным решением является то наше решение, в силу которого мы признаем, что Жизнь, сущность и разумение не в материи и что человек поэтому не подвластен болезни, воспалению, лихорадке или разрушению. Решение это, смиренно и молитвенно проведенное в жизнь, уничтожает очевидность болезни. Болезнь, нужда, ограничения или иная дисгармония не могут проникнуть в наши мысли без нашего согласия, и хорошо быть на чеку, не допуская никакие так называемые законы болезней и разлада, которые пытаются управлять человечеством. Многие изучающие Христианскую Науку убеждаются и с благодарностью признают, то что они в большой степени защищены от болезни и дисгармонии, благодаря быстрым научным и смиренным решениям, не допускающим места в мыслях чему-бы то ни было, что несходно с природой Бога.

Будучи поставлен лицом к лицу с какой-бы то ни было болезнью или разладом, изучающий Христианскую Науку отворачивается от свидетельских показаний чувств и радостно благодарит Бога, что картина, которая хочет себя навязать его сознанию—не имеет в себе правды, потому что она противоречит природе Бога, то есть Любви, ибо так определяет Его Священное Писание. Он благодарит Бога, что все, что сотворено, сотворено Им и что ничего действительно не существует, чего Он не сотворил. Следовательно, все то, что является выражением Бога—хорошо. И вот он покорно становится на сторону гармонии и это его решение имеет следствием его пробуждение от сна болезни и разлада и переход к сознанию здоровья и счастья—нормального состояния человека.

"Каждый должен решить вопрос о том, кто является первопричиной—смертный-ли разум или Разум бессмертный," пишет Mrs. Эдди (Science and Health стр. 195). "Изберите себе ныне кому служить" есть могучее повеление Священного Писания, которое требует быстрых, чистых и возвышенных решений.

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Morning in Spring

THE street is thronged with children
Going to school.
Little scarlet blazers
Flash along the roadway,
Robins are calling
From tree to tree;
Tender leafbuds are unfolding
In crimson and gold.
See, from out the little homes,
Leaping and running they come.
Bare heads,
Eager young faces,
High clear voices
Calling across the way.
Gay shouts of laughter,
The rush of eager feet,
A sound of school bells ringing,
Then silence,
And the long bare empty street.

ETHEL MUNRO GOSS

A Diminutive Queen on Her Throne

THE Geiranger Fjord is about eleven miles long, and nowhere much above a quarter of a mile wide. To describe it adequately is a task that I feel to be beyond my power. Sheer walls of black rock, rising in places to a height of several thousand feet, lined here and there—I was going to say everywhere, for that is the impression one gets—by silver streaks, which mark the numberless veil-like waterfalls, that in summer are little more than a thin cloud of spray, looking for all the world as though they were painted on the face of the rock. To the right the cliffs assume fantastic shapes, among which the famous Praekestol (pulpit) stands out pre-eminent. To the left, at a point where the fjord narrows suddenly, we come in sight of the Seven Sisters, a falling stream that breaks into several silver threads of spray which gleam preternaturally white against their background of black rock. . . .

Marok, seen from the fjord, is just a cluster of wooden houses, with a little round church standing out prominently halfway up the hill. Above the church, at the top of the hill, is the Union Hotel, past which the foaming Storfos roars its precipitous way into the bay below. From the veranda of the hotel the view is an imposing one, the broad bay, the wooded hills, and the distant snow-capped peaks are all lapped in a wonderful stillness—a stillness that is hardly broken by the constant thunder of the waterfall in your ears, which from the very continuity of sound becomes in time almost imperceptible, and seems gradually to merge itself into the surrounding silence.

A day or two may be spent at Marok with advantage; but if you are pressed for time you should at least take the opportunity of walking up to the Flydalsdjův, unless, of course, you have approached Marok overland by the Grotlid road, in which case you will already have tasted the glories of the view to be seen from this wonderful gorge. Below you lies the picturesque valley, where waterfalls stream down in profusion on every side, to meet at last the river which carries their united waters into the fjord. If you can find time to go still higher up the zigzag road as far as Djupvashytte, so much the better. Your reward will be a full one, for this road presents a series of views which for grandeur can scarcely be surpassed anywhere, even in the Alps. But it is a long pull even for sturdy walkers, though the actual distance as the crow flies is little more than four miles. Measured by the windings of the road it is nearly eleven!

The impression left on my mind by Marok is that of a diminutive queen set on a throne of exceeding majesty and grandeur. And the chief of the jewels in her resplendent crown is the "wonderful Geiranger."—From "Rambles in Norway," by HAROLD SIMPSON.

The Peal of Old English Bells

I KNOW not anything that moves the heart more, on return to this fair country from foreign lands, than the English bells. To the exile abroad the remembrance of them is fragrant with sweet associations. To the soldier on the battlefield, to the sailor on the sea, to the traveller through the Great Desert, nothing is so redolent of the old country than to hear, in memory, those sweet-voiced bells of his homeland. They bring before him the old grey church, where as a child he prayed, and again he hears the sweet songs of the Christmas dawn interpreted through the old bells, and a man, possibly weary and worn when he finds them again on his return, no longer in memory but in reality, is moved to tears by their music. I mean not the mechanically constructed carillon, but the peal of old bells rung by the stalwart sunburnt peasant lad's strong arm, whose heart and soul, bred up in her fields, is full of love of England, and whose loyalty of heart is like the music of the bells, alike for old England.—From "Old Times," by WALTER CLIFFORD MELLER. (New York: Brentano.)

A Tribute to Theodore Roosevelt

I AM not attempting here a full appreciation of Colonel [Theodore] Roosevelt. He will be known for all time as one of the great men of America. I am only giving you this personal recollection as a little contribution to his memory, as one that I can make from personal knowledge and which is now only known to myself. His conversation about birds was made interesting by quotations from poets. He talked also about politics, and in the whole of his conversation about them there was nothing but the motive of public spirit and patriotism. I saw enough of him to know that to be with him was to be stimulated in the best sense of the word for the work of life. Perhaps it is not yet realized how great he was in the matter of knowledge as well as in action. Everybody knows that he was a great man of action in the fullest sense of the word. The Press has always proclaimed this. It is less often that a tribute is paid to him as a man of knowledge as well as a man of action. Two of your greatest experts in natural history told me the other day that Colonel Roosevelt could, in that department of knowledge, hold his own with experts. His knowledge of literature was very great, and it was knowledge of the best. It is seldom that you find so great a man of action who was also a man of such wide knowledge. I happened to be impressed by his knowledge of natural history and literature and to have first-hand evidence of both, but I gather from others that there were other fields of knowledge in which he was also remarkable. —From "Fallodon Papers," by VISCOUNT GREY of Fallodon. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Spring Tide

SUBMERGING winter's reefs and ledges
of blackened ice, the green tide creeps:
over the brown dyke-walls of hedges,
a cresting wave, it leaps.

KENNETH W. PORTER

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Mixed Losses and Gains Recorded in New York Stock Market** • Commodity and Money Markets

Market Prices Recover After Early Downturn

Mixed Losses and Gains Established—Silver Stocks Sold

By Forrest Price

Stocks had that uneasy feeling today.

They were uncertain which way to go.

So they went both ways.

For a good part of the session the tone was heavy.

Silver prices broke sharply in London, and this had the effect of tarnishing the nonferrous metal shares in New York.

And also tended to unsettle the rest of the market for a while.

Total transfers amounted to about 920,000 shares.

Later in the trading some stocks rallied well, a few ascending to new highs for the year.

American Smelting, U. S. Smelting, Cerro de Pasco and Howe Sound were among the metals on the down side but their losses did not extend farther than a point or two.

Allied Chemical was off 3 points at one time. Fairbanks Morse preferred dropped more than 3. Others on the losing side were Continental Can, Commercial Credit, Union Pacific, Midland Steel preferred, Shell Union, Amerada and Atlanta Refining.

Offsetting those losses American Telephone rose more than 3 points to a new high for the year. American Crystal Sugar rose nearly 5 to a new high.

Chrysler advanced more than 2 points on account of the extra dividend of 25 cents and the excellent earnings report. The stock was very active.

McCrory Stores preferred was up about 6 points. The common gained 1.

Other gainers were Eastman Kodak, Federal Light & Traction, Snider Packing, Sun Oil preferred, Bamburger preferred and National Supply.

In the bond division prices generally were easy. Trading was quiet.

Better crop prospects were responsible for lower wheat prices. Increased liquidation brought cotton prices down somewhat under the previous close.

Notwithstanding occasional slipbacks the general trend of things points to economic recovery. Some of the heavy industries are showing signs of awakening. This means a good deal more to business than the average layman perceives.

To start with, it signifies increased employment in the building, machinery, lumber and other heavy or durable goods industries. It also means heavier traffic for the railroads.

And this will help the carriers to get on their financial feet and enable them to purchase maintenance supplies of one kind and another which have been long needed.

One of the most favorable factors at the moment is the report of Chrysler Corporation, which shows the best first quarter income in its history. Net profit for the three months was almost as large as for the entire year 1934.

Another Slump In London Silver Price

LONDON, May 2 (AP)—The price of silver slumped 2⅛ pence in active dealings today in which China sold heavily.

Support from America and local Indian speculators prevented a further slide, but the market was uncertain.

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Foreign speculators in silver grew uneasy over continued passiveness of the United States Treasury today and prices cracked in principal markets.

The London price tumbled 2⅛d. to 32⅜ an ounce, equivalent to 70.47 cents New York on the basis of the sterling exchange rate, compared with 75.04 cents yesterday.

In the Montreal silver futures market, some deliveries broke the full 3-cent maximum permitted in one day's trading. The July delivery sold at 74 cents an ounce.

Later in New York, the price for foreign bar silver for commercial use was reduced 3¾ cents to 71¼ cents an ounce. This was the lowest price since April 23, last.

The decline in far eastern markets was measured by declines in silver currencies. The Hong Kong dollar at New York fell 3.10 cents to 57.25 cents, and the Shanghai rate was cut 1 cent to 40.50 cents.

The decline brought world price levels for the white metal well under the 77.57-cent level fixed last week as the Treasury's buying price for domestic newly mined silver.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Div.		Payable	Stock of Record
Resumed				
Motor Wheel Corp	.12½c	..	June 10	May 20
Accumulated				
Doehler Die Cast 7%pf	..		May 7	May 3
Do $7 pf	..		May 7	May 3
Irregular				
Phelps Dodge	25c	..	June 15	......
Regular				
Atlas Powder	.50c	Q	June 10	May 31
Bamberber (L) & Co 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	June 1	May 15
Belden Mfg	$1	Q	May 15	May 10
Chrysler Corp	25c	Q	June 29	June 1
Do Extra	25c	..	June 29	June 11
Col Pictures pr	75c	Q	June 1	May 15
Emp Cap Corp A	10c	Q	May 31	May 20
Fed Lt&Trac pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 15
Freeport Tex 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Grand Rapids Ry Co	.$2	S	June 30	June 10
Hoover & Allis 7 pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 15
Honol Gas Co Ltd	15c	M	May 11	May 1
Loose-Wiles Bis	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
McWilliams Dredg	50c	Q	June 1	May 15
Do Extra	25c	..	June 1	May 15
Midl Groc Co pf	$3	S	July 1	June 20
Nashua Gum&Pap	$1	Q	May 1	Apr. 29
N & Dec RR 7½ gd	99¾c	Q	July 1	June 20
Nat Container	50c	Q	June 1	May 15
Do pf	50c	Q	June 1	May 15
Penn Gas (Del) 7pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Do A	37½c	Q	June 1	May 20
Pet Cp Ltd (Del)	40c	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Pitts, Y&Asht R pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 20
Std Oil Co N J	50c	S	June 15	May 16
Wessn O&Sndr cv pf	$1	Q	June 1	May 15

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 2	Last May 1
36¾	32	1.20¶	Abraham & Str	10	34	34	34	
114	110	7	Abraham & S pf	10	114	114	114	
7	4¼	..	Adams Express	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
11¼	8	..	Addressograph	600	10¾	10⅛	10¾	10⅝
7⅝	4½	..	Advance Rumely	2200	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	7¼
8⅝	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	8	8	8	8⅛
120	104⅜	3	Air Reduction	600	119	118½	119	119
1⅞	¾	..	Airway Elec App	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
20⅛	15⅞	.60¶	Alaska Juneau	1400	17½	17¼	17¼	17¼
1⅞	¾	..	Alleghany Crp (h)	600	1	1	1	1
6½	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
26⅝	21	1	Alleghany Steel	100	25	25	25	
146	125	6	Allied Chem	800	142½	140	141	143
127½	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	400	123⅝	123½	123⅝	123⅛
18¼	12	..	Allis Chalmers	12600	18⅛	17¼	17¾	18⅛
33	26¼	2	Amal Leather pf	100	28½	28½	28½	
64	48½	2	Amerada	1100	63	61¾	61¾	63
57¾	42	2	Am Ag Ch Del	200	50½	50½	50½	51
24¾	13½	..	Am Bank Note	1100	24¾	23½	24¾	24⅛
62	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	40	61¾	61	61¾	61
123¾	110	4¶	Am Can	1800	119	118¼	118¼	119
10⅞	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	2800	10⅛	10	10	9⅞
101½	57⅞	..	Am Crys Sug pf	400	101½	98⅞	99⅛	96⅞
125	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	60	124	123¾	124	
20¼	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	13¼	13	13¼	13¼
13½	8	..	Am Chain	400	12⅛	12	12⅛	12
84	66	3¶	Am Chicle	500	81½	80	80	80½
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	1100	23½	23	23½	23⅛
3	1½	..	Am Encaustic T	500	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
5⅛	2	..	Am & For Pow	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
5¾	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
25¾	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	22¾	22¾	22¾	23
32½	29⅛	2.40	AAm Home Pr	500	30	30	30	30
4⅞	3½	..	Am Ice	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
6¾	4½	..	Am International	700	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅛
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	300	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
56½	32	..	Am Loco pf	100	36	36	36	
9¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	500	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	8½
9½	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	200	8½	8	8	8½
20⅞	13½	..	Am Metal	2400	19	18½	19	19
23¾	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	700	20¼	19⅞	20¼	19⅞
30	24	7½	Am News	100	30	30	30	
3⅞	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
18½	8⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	600	16¼	16	16¼	16¼
21¾	10⅛	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	900	19	18¼	19	18½
16⅛	10½	7	Am Radiator	4200	13	12¾	12⅞	12¾
24	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	1500	18¾	17¾	18⅜	18⅛
75¾	66	4¶	Am Safety Razor	400	74¾	74½	74¾	74½
7¾	4½	..	Am Seating	7800	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅝
24¾	18½	1	Am Sum Tobacco	900	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	21½
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	22¾	22½	22½	22¼
45¼	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4800	42⅞	41½	42⅝	42⅝
139	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	138½	138½	138½	138⅝
72	63	3	A Am Snuff	300	72	71½	72	
84¾	72½	5	Am Tobacco	1400	82	81½	82	81½
86⅞	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	1300	84	83	84	83
18½	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	500	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	13¾
139½	129⅛	6	Am Tobacco pf	100	138½	138½	138½	138½
43	33½	2¶	Am Stores	200	35	35	35	34⅞
70½	55½	2	Am Sugar Ref	700	62½	62	62½	62½
114⅝	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	3500	114⅝	111	113⅛	111¼
19⅜	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	30	13	12	12½	12¼
14⅞	7⅛	.80	Am Wat W & E	1600	11⅜	10¾	11⅛	11⅛
45⅛	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	41	40¼	41	41⅛
1¾	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	100	¾	¾	¾	
4⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	
14¾	8	..	Anaconda Cop	28600	14	13½	13⅞	14½
20½	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	700	20½	20⅛	20⅛	20½
17⅞	14	.60	Anchor Cap	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
41¼	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	700	39¾	39¾	39¾	40
106¼	97	7	Armour Del pf	500	102⅝	102½	102½	102¾
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	2400	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	400	56½	55¾	56½	55½
6⅜	4	..	Arnold Constable	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
13⅝	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅞
31¼	29¾	.70	Asso Oil	10	31	31	31	
55⅞	35¾	2e	Atchison T&SF	2800	41	39½	40⅞	40
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	2100	22⅞	21⅞	22¾	22⅞
25⅝	21⅞	1	Atl Refining	5500	23½	22⅞	23⅜	23⅞
43	32¾	2e	Atlas Powder	1100	35⅜	35¼	35¼	35
112	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	112	112	112	111½
29¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	1600	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18¾
14	6½	..	Austin Nichols	400	6¾	6½	6½	6⅞
63	36¾	5	Austin Nichol A	10	38	38	38	38
5⅝	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	3400	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3¾
			—B—					
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	700	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	1400	11	10⅜	10⅞	10½
17⅞	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	13	12⅝	12⅝	12
107½	100¼	6½	Bamberger pf	20	107½	107	107½	104
114½	106¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	
5⅜	3¼	..	Barker Bros	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
9¼	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	1400	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
83½	72	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	200	82¼	81¼	81¼	
13½	11⅛	.50g	Belding Hem	1100	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12¼
17½	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	6500	14⅞	14¼	14½	14⅜
17⅜	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	16⅛	16	16	16⅛
38¼	34	2	Best & Co	400	35	35	35	35
34⅞	21⅞	..	Bethlehem Steel	2300	25⅞	24½	25⅞	[illegible]
77¾	55¾	..	Beth Steel pf	300	63¼	63¼	63¼	63
26¼	14¾	..	Bigelow Sanford	30	18	18	18	17¾
13⅝	9⅜	..	Blaw Knox	400	11	10¾	11	11⅛
111	103¼	7	Bloomingdale pf	100	111	111	111	
10	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	3700	8⅞	8	8	8⅛
59⅞	49¾	3	Bohn Alum & Br	500	53¾	53¼	53⅝	54⅛
98	90	4¶	Bon Ami B	20	95½	95½	95½	95½
25¾	21	1.60	Borden	2600	24	23⅝	23⅞	23⅞
35½	28¼	1.50	Borg Warner	1800	33⅜	32⅝	33⅛	33
30⅛	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	2500	27½	26¾	27⅛	26¾
9⅞	8¾	10b	Bridgeport Brass	1500	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8⅝
33	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	100	31½	31½	31½	32
36¼	31¼	2¶	Bristol Myers	400	32	31¾	31¾	32
44⅛	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	3100	40	39¼	39¾	39¾
96½	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	500	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
3½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
31⅞	14½	2	Brooklyn Q pf	100	14½	14½	14½	15
58½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	54½	54½	54½	54¾
60	53	3	Brown Shoe	100	56	56	56	
6⅞	4¼	..	Brunswick Balke	300	4½	4⅛	4½	
6⅜	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
13	8½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	11	11	11	11
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	600	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
33	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	26½	26½	26½	26½
4¼	2½	..	Budd Wheel	500	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
15	8¼	..	Bullard	300	10½	10½	10½	10½
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf	20	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
15¾	13¼	.60*	Burroughs Add	1600	15¼	15⅛	15¼	15⅜
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	110	11	11	11	
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
20⅜	11⅜	..	Byers	600	13¾	13½	13½	14¼
60	32	..	Byers pf	50	42	42	42	
			—C—					
42½	36	1½	Calif Packing	1300	36¼	35¼	35½	36¾
1⅛	½	..	Callahan Z & L	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
4⅛	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
11⅝	7½	.20b*	Campbell Wy&C	500	9	9	9	9
16⅞	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	300	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
13¾	9⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	3200	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10¼
63	45¾	..	Case Thresh	2000	54⅝	53¼	54⅝	54⅜
99	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	420	90½	90	90	
44⅞	36½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	2200	43⅞	43	43⅞	44
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	1000	21⅜	20½	21½	20¾
4⅞	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	200	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2¼
3⅛	1¼	..	Celotex vtc (h)	700	2⅜	1¾	2⅜	
25½	12⅞	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	280	19	17¼	19	17½
28	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	400	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	
63¾	38⅜	2	Cerro de Pasco	12500	59	56⅝	58⅞	58⅜
6⅝	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	500	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
6⅝	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	5	5	5	
44⅞	36	4	Chesapeake Corp	300	40	40	40	40
45⅝	37⅞	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1000	42½	41½	42¼	41¾
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	1	⅞	⅞	1
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	900	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅛
5⅜	2⅝	..	Chi & N'western	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
10⅝	4⅛	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
7⅜	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
26⅛	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24⅞
3⅜	1	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4⅛	1⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	500	2	1⅞	1⅞	
29¾	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	300	26	26	26	26½
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	200	3¾	3½	3½	
15¼	9	..	Chile Copper	70	15	14	15	15
42½	31	1	Chrysler	90000	40⅛	38¾	39⅝	37¾
98⅜	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	110	99	97	99	
5	3¼	..	City Stores N	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¼
122	112½	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	122	122	122	122
209	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	500	199⅞	199	199	201
18¼	16⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	300	16¾	16½	16¾	16¾
105½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	400	105	104	105	104
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	20	7½	7½	7½	7½
19⅝	10¾	..	Colo & Southern	30	15	15	15	15
15½	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	13	13	13	
7¾	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	1500	6¼	6	6⅛	6
67	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	300	62	62	62	63
45⅜	34½	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	5500	45½	44½	44¾	44⅜
80¼	67	4	Columbian Carb	500	77¾	76½	77¼	77
32	32	..	Com Cred 7% pf rct	10	32	32	32	
47¼	39½	2	Comm Credit	1900	43½	43	43	43½
58⅞	52½	3	Comm Cred A	700	58¾	58¼	58¼	58⅝
118⅛	109⅞	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	180	117⅜	117	117⅛	118
32¼	29	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	760	32¼	32	32¼	32⅛
33	29½	2	Com Cr 8(P) pf B	800	32⅛	31¾	31¾	32⅛
32	32	..	Com Cred 8% pf rct	10	32	32	32	
63½	56¼	2§	Comm Inv Tr	1300	61¾	61¼	61¾	61½
115½	111	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	112½	112¼	112¼	
58¼	58¼	..	Com Cred 6% cv rct	200	58¼	58¼	58¼	
117¼	117¼	..	Com Cred 6½pf rct	10	117¼	117¼	117¼	
23⅞	17⅜	.85¶	Comm Solvents	2500	19⅛	18⅞	19	19
1⅜	¾	..	Comwlth & So	4000	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
42⅞	29⅞	3	Comwlth &S 6pf	800	40⅞	40	40½	40½
34⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	300	32¼	32¼	32¼	32
7½	4⅛	..	Consol Film Ind	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
22⅛	15⅝	.50g	Consol Film I pf	400	17	16⅞	17	17
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	
24⅞	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	7500	23½	22⅝	23	22⅞
96¼	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	500	94	93⅞	94	94¼
8¾	6½	..	Consol Oil	9000	7⅞	7¾	7¾	8
3¼	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
82	71	6½	Cons Cig pr pf ww	20	78¼	75	75	
13⅝	9½	..	Container A	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
5⅛	3½	..	Container B	200	3⅝	3½	3½	
74	62	7	Cons Cigar pf	20	70	70	70	
6¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
1	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	500	¾	¾	¾	¾
54	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	200	51½	51½	51½	50¾
74⅛	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	1800	73	71¼	72	72
9½	7	.15b	Cont Dia Fibre	1700	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8½
34	28⅞	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	300	32¼	32	32¼	32¼
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	1000	1	⅞	1	1
20	15⅛	.12½b	Cont Oil	8000	19⅝	19	19¼	19⅝
48½	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	50	43	43	43	43
68¾	62	3	Corn Products	700	67¾	67	67½	67⅛
39⅞	35⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	500	37	36¾	37	36¾
6⅞	4⅛	..	Coty	300	5	5	5	5
16⅛	12½	..	Crosley Radio	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅞
30	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	600	31	30¼	31	30
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
5⅜	3½	..	Crown Zellerback	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	
25¼	14	..	Crucible Steel	500	18⅛	18	18⅛	
1⅝	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1	1	1	
7⅝	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	300	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6½
47½	41	2¼	Cudahy Packing	200	40½	40½	40½	41
101	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	99⅞	99⅛	99⅛	99¾
61⅞	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	280	59	59	59	59¾
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2000	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8⅜
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	1500	2½	2½	2½	2½
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Pumlishg	200	18½	18½	18½	19
20¾	16	..	Cutler Hammer	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
			—D—					
31	22¾	..	Deere & Co	2500	28	27⅝	28	28
23½	19	.20g	Deere & Co pf	1000	23½	23½	23½	23⅝
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	1700	29½	27¾	29⅜	28½
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	1500	14	13½	13¾	13⅝
78	65	4	Detroit Edison	300	77	77	77	
32⅜	26½	1¶	Diamond Match	800	32½	32¼	32½	32¼
42⅜	34⅛	2¶	Dome Mines	2000	41⅜	41	41	41
12⅝	8¼	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	8½	8½	8½	
26⅛	17½	..	Douglas A	12500	25⅝	24⅞	25	25⅛
8	6⅝	..	Dresser B	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	
99½	86⅝	2.60	du Pont de Nem	5400	96¾	95⅛	96¾	95½
131	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	300	128½	128⅜	128½	
			—E—					
8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	5	5	5	
146	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	1200	137½	135	137	136
155	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	40	153	152	152	152
20⅞	16⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	1700	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	18⅞
7¾	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
29	19½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3800	20½	20	20⅞	19¾
6⅛	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	300	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4¾
3	1⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7⅞	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
8¼	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	600	7⅛	7	7¼	7¼
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	600	42½	42	42	42
⅞	¼	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	300	¾	¾	¾	
22¼	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	500	22¼	21⅞	22	21½
22⅞	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	22½	22½	22½	22¼
22¼	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	500	22¼	21½	22	21½
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	800	8¾	8¼	8⅝	8½
17¼	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	10	10	10	
12⅞	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	200	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11⅝
23¼	16¼	.75b	Evans Products	500	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	17
5	2	..	Exchange Buffet	10	3	3	3	2½
			—F—					
9⅜	4	..	Fairbanks pf	90	5¾	5¾	5¾	
25⅞	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	900	22½	22	22	22¼
101	71½	..	Fairbanks M pf	190	91	89⅝	91	93
9⅝	5⅞	..	Fed Lt & Trac	2700	9¾	8⅞	9⅝	9⅛
65	48	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	65	65	65	63½
82	54	..	Fed M & S pf	100	82	82	82	
6⅞	3¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
1⅜	⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1	1	1	
34½	28⅛	1.20¶	Fidelity Phe F In	600	32¼	31½	32	32
23½	16	.80¶	Filene's Sons Co	10	17	17	17	
111	106¼	6½	Filene's pf	10	110	110	110	111
18⅞	13¼	.40	Firestone T&R	1400	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
94⅞	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	100	91	91	91	90⅞
56	46	2½	First Nat Stores	100	47½	47½	47½	48
6⅜	2¼	..	Follansbee B (h)	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
31	20¼	1	Food Mach	300	28½	28⅛	28½	28⅞
17½	9⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
77	60⅞	..	Foster-Wheel pfk	20	70	69½	69½	70
10½	4⅞	..	Foundation	300	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7½
25⅛	19¾	.60c	Fourth Nat Inv	200	24⅝	24½	24½	24⅝
13½	8⅞	..	Fox Film A	1200	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
26	17¼	2	Freeport Texas	600	20⅛	20	20	20½
			—G—					
2⅛	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7⅝	5½	..	Gen Am Inv	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
38¼	32⅝	1¾	Gen Am Trans	200	33¼	33¼	33¼	33
18⅞	11¾	..	Gen Asphalt	400	15	14¾	15	15¼
9¼	7⅜	.60	Gen Baking	300	8⅛	8	8	8
127	115	8	Gen Baking pf	50	127	127	127	
7⅛	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	200	6⅜	6	6	6⅜
7	4	..	Gen Cabl A	300	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
63¼	50	4¶	Gen Cigar	100	55	55	55	54½
25¼	20½	.60	Gen Electric	9200	24	23½	23⅞	23⅞
35⅜	32¼	1.80	Gen Foods	2100	33¾	33¼	33½	33⅜
⅝	¼	..	Gen Gas & E A	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	
66⅜	59⅞	3	Gen Mills	600	65⅜	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
34¼	26⅝	1	Gen Motors	15600	29¾	28⅞	29⅜	29⅛
117	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	1500	117	116½	117	116¾
13	10	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	
27	17⅜	1.20	Gen Print Ink	100	26⅞	26½	26½	
105	93½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	10	105	105	105	105
30	15⅜	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	21¼	21	21¼	21¼
1¾	¾	..	Gen Realty	1400	1	1	1	1
19⅞	14¾	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	400	17	17	17	17
20¼	16¾	..	Gen Refractories	200	19	19	19	
20	16⅛	..	Gen Refract ct	200	19	19	19	
15¾	12	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2600	15¾	15⅜	15¾	15⅝
87¼	70½	5	Gillette S R pf	400	84	83	83	83¾
29	23⅝	1¶	Glidden	400	27½	27¼	27⅜	27
109¼	104⅞	7	Glidden ppf	20	107½	107½	107½	708
4¾	1⅛	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1900	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅞
18	14½	1.20	Gold Dust	1400	14½	14⅜	14½	14½
11⅞	7½	..	Goodrich	900	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
26⅞	15¾	..	Goodyear	1300	17½	17	17⅜	17¾
92	70	4	Goodyear 1pf	100	74¼	74¼	74¼	74
5½	2½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
3¼	1½	..	Graham Paige	600	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
8¾	5¼	..	Granby	2200	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	7⅝
5	2¼	..	Grand Union	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
29¾	17	1.50	Grand Un pf	500	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18¾
17¾	9⅜	..	Great Nor pf	3700	12¾	12	12½	12⅛
35¼	26	1¶	Grant (WT)	400	31	30½	31	31
12⅞	9¼	.50	Great Nor Ore	200	11¼	11	11	11¼
31⅞	26⅞	2.40	Great West Sug	2600	30	29¾	30	30
133½	119	7	Great W Sug pf	140	134	133½	134	132½
			—H—					
27¼	21¼	1½	Hackensack Wtr	300	27¼	27⅛	27¼	27⅛
6¼	3⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	200	3¾	3⅜	3¾	
70⅛	55	..	Hahn D S pf	500	67⅛	65⅜	67⅛	65¼
20	16	1	Harbison Walker	700	19⅛	19	19	18⅞
110¾	99¾	6	Harbison W pf	20	110	110	110	110¾
7⅜	5½	..	Hat Corp of Am	300	7¾	7½	7½	7½
⅝	⅛	..	Havana Elec	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅞	1⅝	..	Hayes Body	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
95½	85	5	Hazel Atlas	200	95½	95½	95½	95
77⅞	71	3¶	Hercules Powder	100	73½	73½	73½	74
40¼	30⅞	2.50	Houdaille Her A	600	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝	
14⅞	6½	..	Houdaille Her B	6200	12⅜	11⅞	12	12
17¾	9⅛	..	Houston Oil	200	15	15	15	15½
3⅝	1½	..	Houston Oil new	500	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
56	43	3	Howe Sound	3200	51⅜	49⅞	51	50½
5½	2½	..	Hudson & Man	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	
12⅜	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	4800	8½	8¼	8¼	8
3⅞	¾	..	Hupp Motors	1600	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
			—I—					
17¼	9½	..	Il Central	2300	11⅜	11	11⅜	11
57½	40	4	Ill Central LL	20	50	50	50	
33	24⅛	1.68	Indus Rayon	700	25¾	25⅛	25¾	25⅝
77⅛	60½	2	Ingersoll-Rand	900	76⅛	75¼	75¼	76
55¼	46¼	2	Inland Steel	2700	53⅞	53½	53¾	53¾
5	4	.14	Insuranshare Md	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
16⅛	8¾	..	Interboro R T (h)	5500	14	13	13⅛	13
7	4¼	..	Interlake Iron	200	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	5
6⅜	3⅜	.20	Int Carriers	200	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
33	22⅞	1	Int Cement	1200	25½	25¼	25½	25½
43⅞	34⅜	.60	Int Harvester	1800	39¾	39	39¾	39¾
2⅞	1¼	..	Int Hydroelec	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
27⅜	22¼	.60	Int Nickel	8400	27⅜	27	27⅛	27⅛
130	125	7	Int Nickel pf	200	129¼	129	129	129
1⅛	½	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	¾	¾		
12	4½	..	Int Pap&P pf	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	
24⅛	21¼	1	Int Print Ink	300	22	21¾	22	22
9⅞	5⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	2100	7¼	7	7¼	7
12¾	9	..	Interstate Dept S	200	9	9	9	9
			—J—					
57	49	3¶	Jewel Tea	100	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
57⅞	38½	..	Johns Manville	8900	48¼	46¾	47	47¾
73	50	..	Jones & L'lin pf	40	55½	55	55½	55
			—K—					
8¾	3¾	..	Kan C South	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6¼
19⅛	15¾	.50b	Kayser (J) & Co	1100	20⅛	19¾	20	20⅛
13⅛	6	..	Kelsey Hayes W A	500	13½	13	13¼	13⅛
11⅞	3¼	..	Kelsey Hayes W B	1500	11	10¾	11	11¼
18¼	14½	.50¶	Kelvinator Corp	2200	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	14⅞
18¾	13¾	.60	Kennecott Cop	7300	18¼	17⅜	18	17¾
65	62	..	Kresge D S pf	10	60	60	60	
22	19¾	1	Kresge	1900	21¼	20½	21	21
113	103	7	Kresge pf	30	106	106	106	106
28¾	23¼	1.60	Kroger Groc & B	500	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	24¾
			—L—					
28½	24	3	Lambert Co	200	25¾	25¼	25¾	25½
12⅞	8½	.50	Lee Rubber	500	9⅜	9½	9½	
12½	6¼	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	100	6	6	6	5⅝
75⅜	67⅛	2.40¶	Lehman Corp	400	74	74	74	74½
32¾	21½	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	3100	24½	24¼	24¼	24¾
24½	21	1.60	Life Saver	400	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
22	17⅛	.60	Link-Belt	200	20	20	20	
30⅞	24½	1¶	Liquid Carbonic	200	28	27¾	28	28
109½	93¾	4¶	Liggett & My B	700	105¾	105	105¾	105¼
39¼	13¼	2	Loew's Inc	6300	38⅜	37⅝	38¼	37⅝
108½	102	6½	Loew's pf	100	106½	106½	106½	
2½	1¼	..	Long Bell Lum A	200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
36¼	33	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	400	34¼	34	34¼	
130	126	7	Loose-Wiles pf	10	126¾	126¾	126¾	
21⅜	18½	1.20¶	Lorillard (p)	1700	21	21¾	21	20⅞
16⅜	10⅜	1½	Louisville G&E A	600	16	15¾	15⅞	15½
47½	34	3b	Louisville & N	500	38	38	38	
139	124	7	Lorillard pf	50	139	138¾	139	138¾
18¼	12¾	..	Ludlum Steel	100	15	15	15	15⅝
			—M—					
28⅛	20¾	1	Mack Trucks	300	23	22⅝	23	22¾
44¼	30½	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1400	34⅞	34½	34⅞	35
7½	5½	..	Madison Sq Gar	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
30¼	18⅜	2	Magma Copper	200	29	29	29	29½
46	40	3	MacAndre & F	200	43	42½	42½	43
2	⅞	..	Mallinson	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
2	⅞	..	Manati Sugar (h)	200	1¼	1	1	
22	13¼	..	Man Elv mg (h)	1500	18⅝	18	18	18
5½	4½	..	Marachana Corp	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
6⅜	5¼	.40	Marine Mil	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
25⅜	20	2	Marlin-Rockwell	300	23	22¾	23	23
32	23¾	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	400	28	27⅞	27¾	28
44	35⅞	1.60	May Dept Stores	700	41¼	40⅛	41¼	41
7⅛	5½	..	Maytag	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
43	33	2.25	Maytag pf ww	400	40	40	40	
92	84½	6	Maytag 1pf	20	95	95	95	93
32	38	2	McCall Corp	100	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30¼
13	7¼	..	McCrory Sto (h)	6900	10⅝	9	10⅝	9
12⅛	6½	..	McCrory B (h)	1300	9⅝	8¾	9⅝	
74⅞	37¼	..	McCrory pf (h)	700	75	68	75	65⅛
8⅞	6¼	..	McKesson & Rob	2500	6½	6½	6½	6½
45⅞	36⅜	2	McIntyre Porcu	600	43	43	43	43
105	90½	4	McKeesport Tin	200	102	102	102	101½
45	35¼	..	McKesson & R pf	1200	35⅜	33	33¼	35⅜
15⅜	8½	..	McLellan Sto (h)	2400	10½	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝
46½	41	2¶	Melville Shoe	500	45	44⅞	45	45
32	24½	1½	Mesta Mach	3100	29¼	29	29	28⅞
28¼	27	1 89	Met-Gldwyn pf	200	27¾	27¾	27¾	
5⅜	3	..	Mengel Co	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
38½	20¾	..	Mengel Co pf	20	26	26	26	26
4⅛	2½	..	Miami Cop	800	3¾	3⅜	3¾	4
12⅞	9½	.15b	Mid-Cont Pet	2200	12¼	12	12¼	12
13⅞	8¼	..	Midland Steel	400	11½	11½	11½	11½
91	60⅛	8	Midland Stl pf	210	90½	88⅝	89	90½
83¾	58	3¶	Min Honeywell	200	82	82	82	82
5¾	3⅞	..	Min Moline	800	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
110	105	6	Min Honeywell pf	10	109½	109½	109½	
1⅛	1	..	Min SP & SSM	100	1	1	1	
11⅝	10⅜	..	Mission Coop	1700	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅜
6¼	2⅝	..	Mo Kan & Tex	100	3	3	3	3¼
14½	6	..	Mo K&T pf	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	
4	1½	..	Mo Pacific pf (h)	200	2	2	2	2
16½	10¾	.25b	Mohawk Carpet	600	15⅛	14¾	14¾	15¼
67¾	55	1	Monsanto Chem	900	66¾	65*	66¾	66½
30½	21¾	..	Montgom Ward	18700	26½	25¾	26¼	26⅛
1	¼	..	Mother Lode	9400	1	⅞	1	⅞
28⅞	17½	..	Motor Products	3700	28¼	25	27¾	26
11¾	7⅛	..	Motor Wheel	2800	9¼	8½	8¾	9⅛
9¼	4¾	..	Murray Body	2700	7¾	7½	7⅝	7¾
			—N—					
19½	11	1	Nash Motors	1700	12	11⅜	12	12
7¼	4½	..	Nat Acme	300	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅜
30¼	22¼	2	Nat Biscuit	6800	25⅛	24⅛	25	24⅞
150	141⅛	7	Nat Biscuit pf	600	150	149¾	149¾	
18⅜	13½	.50	Nat Cash Reg	100	14	14	14	14¼
17⅛	12⅞	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	5400	14½	14¼	14½	14½
29¼	23¾	2	Natl Dist	15800	24⅛	23⅛	23⅞	23⅞
4⅝	1½	..h	Nat Dept Stores	1200	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝
34¾	17	..h	Nat Dept S pf	4500	23½	20¾	22¾	20½
160⅛	150	7	Nat Lead pf A	100	161	161	161	
9	4⅞	.80	Nat Pow & Lt	100	8	8	8	8
40½	40⅜	1	Nat Steel	400	46¼	45½	46	46½
15¾	9	..	Nat Supply	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
11⅜	8¼	.60	Nat Tea	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞
61	36	..	Nat Supply pf	600	57	55½	57	55½
52½	43½	1.60	Newberry Co	100	52	52	52	
21¾	12¼	..	NY Central	6400	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝	16
13	6	..	NY Chi & StL	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
25	9⅞	..	NY C & StL pf	300	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	14
⅝	⅜	..	NY Investors (h)	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	
8½	2⅞	..	NY NH & H	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
14⅜	6	..	NY NH & H pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	7¾
97	90	7	NY Steam 7%	20	93½	93½	93½	94
85	70	6	NY Steam 6%	10	83	83	83	
40⅜	30¾	2e	Noranda M	3200	37¾	37¼	37¾	37⅜
175	158	8¶	Norfolk & West	100	169½	169½	169½	169½
15½	9	1	North American	4200	13¾	13¼	13¾	13⅝
48¾	35½	3	North Amer pf	100	46½	46½	46½	47
4	2	..	No Am Aviation	1900	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
94	86½	4	North Cent	20	93	93	93	
21⅞	13⅛	..	Northern Pacific	4200	16	15¼	15⅞	15¼
			—O—					
12⅛	9¼	.45c	Ohio Oil	5400	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	11½
4⅝	1⅞	..	Oliver Farm Eq	400	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
15⅝	11⅛	.60	Otis Elevator	8600	14½	13¾	14⅝	14
114	106	6	Otis Elev pf	10	120	120	120	
7¼	4⅛	..	Otis Steel	200	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅝
46	22¾	..	Otis Steel pf	600	40	39¾	39¾	41
45	38	2	Outlet Co	10	41	41	41	41
			—P—					
18⅞	13⅛	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	2500	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
28⅞	19	2.40	Pacific Lighting	1800	28	27⅛	28	28
91	70	6	Pacific Tel&Tel	10	90¼	90¼	90¼	
127	111½	6	Pacific T&T pf	110	126¾	126	126	127
5⅞	3½	..	Packard Motor	7800	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
4¼	2¼	..	Param P ctfs (h)	19800	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
6	2¼	..	Park Utah	12800	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	5⅝
1⅛	½	..	Pathe Exchange	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
17¼	8⅞	..	Pathe Exch A	300	9⅛	8¼	8¼	
76	64½	3	Penick & Ford	100	72	72	72	71½
74	57¼	2	Penney (JC)	1500	64¼	64	64¼	63⅞
25⅜	17¼	1	Pennsylvania RR	3800	20¾	20⅛	20¾	20¼
24½	17¾	..	Peoples GasLt&C	200	23	22	22	22
36⅞	30	1	Peo Drug St	100	35	35	35	
116⅞	110¾	6½	Peo Drug pf	10	113	113	113	113
19⅞	17	1	Pet Milk	100	18	18	18	18
10⅛	7⅜	.50e	Petroleum	200	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
18⅞	12¾	.75e	Phelps Dodge	7800	17¾	17⅜	17¾	17¾
46⅞	35¼	1	Philip Mor	400	42½	41½	42½	42¼
35⅛	23	3	Phila Co 6%	100	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	33
4⅞	1¾	..	Phila & Reading	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
19⅞	13¾	*1	Phillips Pet	7800	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19⅝
⅝	¼	..	Pierce Oil	300	¼	¼	¼	¼
6⅛	3⅛	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
9	5½	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
35	22⅛	..	Pitts Steel pf	20	23	23	23	24
37½	24½	..	Pitts United pf	10	28	28	28	
11¼	6½	1	Plymouth Oil	5800	10¾	10½	10⅝	10¾
11½	6⅛	..	Poor & Co G	200	8	7¼	8	7½
16⅞	6¼	..	Postal Tel pf	300	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅜
49⅞	42⅜	1.50	Proctor & Gam	600	49	48⅞	49	49
30½	20⅞	2.80	Public Service	3500	28½	27⅞	28½	28½
87½	62⅞	5	Pub Serv 5%	800	86½	86¼	86¼	87
99⅛	73	6	Pub Serv 6%	600	99⅛	98	99⅛	98¼
109	85⅛	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	
52⅞	34	3	Pullman	5400	37⅛	35⅛	37⅛	35½
7⅞	5⅞	..	Pure Oil	2100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
11½	8¾	1	Purity Bakeries	400	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
			—R—					
5⅞	4	..	Radio Corp Amer	200	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
62½	50	3½	Radio pf A	200	54½	54½	54½	54½
47¾	35¼	..	Radio pf B	3700	46	44½	45⅛	45¼
2⅝	1⅛	..	Radio-K-O (h)	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
21	16½	1	Raybestos Man	400	19	81⅞	19	19⅛
39	[illegible]	..	Real Silk H pf	50	27	27	27	
2½	1	..	Reis & Co	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15	8	..	Reis & Co pf	200	12⅛	12	12⅛	
11¼	8	..	Remington Rand	300	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8¾
86⅞	71¾	..	Rem Rand 1pf	100	85	85	85	85½
3¾	2¼	..	Reo Motors	4700	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
15½	9	..	Repuglic I & S	1200	12	11⅞	11¾	12
49½	28⅞	..	Repub I&S pf	700	38⅞	37½	37¾	38⅛
8	5½	..	Revere Cop&Br	100	7½	7½	7½	7
24½	17½	1	Reynold Metal	200	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	10
17⅛	12¼	.40	Reynolds Spring	1100	17⅛	16⅞	17	17
51⅝	43⅛	3	Reynolds T B	1900	48¾	48¼	48¾	48¼
26⅛	21⅞	..	Roan Antlp CM	1000	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
			—S—					
46	37¼	3	Safeway Stores	700	39½	39	39½	39¼
110	104¾	6	Safeway S26%	20	108	108	108	109½
114	110	7	Safeway S 7%	110	112½	112	112½	112
17⅝	10¼	.40	St Joseph Lead	2400	16	15¼	15⅜	16
2½	1	..	StL & SF pf (h)	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
21	12	..	StL S'western pf	10	20	20	20	
9¾	6	..	Savage Arms	100	8	8	8	8
61½	55	1.70	Scott Paper	110	61½	60⅞	61¼	61
28½	22	..	Schenley Dis C	6900	25⅜	24	24⅞	24⅜
⅞	⅜	..	Seabd Air L (h)	100	⅜	⅜		½
31¼	20¾	.60¶	Seaboard Oil	1700	31¼	30	31	30⅞
4⅞	3⅞	..	Seagrave	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
40½	31	.75	Sears Roebuck	1400	37¾	37	37½	37⅛
4	1¾	..	Schulte Ret St	400	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	2
20⅛	8	..	Schulte Ret pf	90	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
9⅞	7⅞	..	Servel Inc	4100	8¾	8⅝	8½	8½
9¼	7¼	.25	Shattuck (FG)	300	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝
5⅛	3¼	..	Sharp & Dohme	100	4	4	4	4
7⅞	5½	..	Shell Union Oil	1100	7⅛	7	7	7¼
79¾	63⅛	..	Shell Un Oil pf	400	78⅝	78	78	79½
19⅞	8⅝	.40	Silver K Coal n	14500	17	16¼	17⅛	17¼
10¼	6	..	Simmons	500	8⅝	8	8¼	8⅜
18¾	13½	1	Simms Petroleum	2900	16½	15½	16½	15½
9⅝	6½	..	Skelly Oil	100	9	9	9	8¾
84	60	..	Skelly Oil pf	300	80	80	80	79⅞
20	15¼	..	Snider Packing	7800	19½	18¼	19⅛	18
14⅞	11	.60	Socony Vacuum	6800	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	14
15½	10⅝	1.50	So Calif Edison	400	15⅛	15	15⅛	15
19⅛	12¾	..	Southern Pacific	1700	15⅝	14¾	15⅝	15
26	20	2	So P Rico Sugar	500	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	25½
16½	7⅝	..	Southern Ry	2100	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	10⅜
20⅝	10	..	Southern Ry pf	900	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
67½	59½	1g	Spang Chal pf	30	66	65	66	66
5¾	3⅛	..	Sparks Withing	400	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
9¾	7¼	.25	Sperry Corp	3600	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
36	32	1.60	Spencer Kellogg	200	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	34
12¾	8½	..	Spicer Mfg	400	10	9⅝	-0	10¼
41	33¼	3	Spicer pf	60	39	37	39	37½
79½	43⅞	..	Spieg May Stern	200	52	51	52	51½
19⅛	13⅝	1	Stand Brands	3000	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞
130	123	7	Stand Brands pf	70	126	125	126	125
4¾	1½	..	Stand Gas & El	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5¾	1¾	..	Stand G&E pf	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅛	4¾	..	Stand G&E 8%	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
4⅞	2½	..	Sta Com Tob	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
34	[illegible]	1	Stand Oil Calif	5700	34	33⅝	34	34
25⅝	23	1	Stand Oil Ind	2100	25⅜	24⅞	25⅜	25⅛
43½	35¾	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	4400	43¼	42¾	42⅞	42¾
67	58¾	3.80	Sterling Prod	900	66¼	66⅛	66⅛	66½
10¼	6⅝	..	Stewart Warner	800	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9⅛
5	2½	..	Stone & Webster	700	4⅛	4	4	4
3	2¼	..	Studebaker (h)	4600	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
72	60½	1¶	Sun Oil	100	72	72	72	71⅞
121	115½	6	Sun Oil pf	20	118¾	118¾	118¾	117
3	1⅝	..	Superior Oil	700	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
5¼	3¼	..	Sweets Co Amer	300	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞
			—T—					
9⅞	7¾	.80	Telautograph	200	8½	8	8	
8½	4	..	Tennessee Corp	600	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
22	16½	1	Texas Corp	1400	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	21⅛
36¾	28⅜	2	Texas Gulf Sul	1700	31⅜	30¼	31⅜	30⅛
4¼	3¼	..	Texas & Pac Coal	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
11⅜	8⅛	..	Texas & P Land	200	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	10⅞
19⅜	13⅛	.25b	Thatcher Mfg	300	14½	14⅜	14½	
7½	5¼	..	The Fair	100	5½	5½	5½	
17⅛	13⅝	..	Thompson Prod	800	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14⅝
3½	1⅝	..	Thompson Star	6200	3¼	2⅝	3	2⅝
18⅜	17	..	Thompson St pf	400	18⅜	18	18¼	
10½	7⅝	..	Tide Water Asso	200	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9½
95½	84	6	Tide W Asso pf	500	94½	94¼	94¼	95
7¼	4⅝	..	Timken-Detroit	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
36¾	28⅞	1	Timken Roller	600	32⅝	31½	31½	32
5⅞	4⅞	.25	Transamerica	300	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜
8¾	5¼	..	Transue & Wil	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
3¾	1⅞	..	Tri Continental	1800	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
6	4⅛	..	Truax Traer Coal	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
6	3½	..	Truscon Steel	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
5	3	..	Twin City R T	100	3	3	3	3
			—U—					
2¼	1¼	..	Ulen&Co	200	1½	1½	1½	
63	53¾	2	Underwd El Fish	400	61½	60½	60½	
50½	30	2	Union Bag & P	100	32½	32½	32½	
52⅞	44	1.60	Union Carbide	7100	52⅝	52	52⅝	52
18¾	14¾	1	Union Oil Calif	1000	18	17⅞	18	17¾
111½	82½	6	Union Pacific	1900	90¾	88	90¾	89½
26⅛	20⅞	1.20	Union Tank Car	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	23¾
15⅛	9⅞	..	United Aircraft	3000	13	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞
6⅞	4½	..	United Airlines	700	5⅜	5⅛	5½	5¼
117½	113	7	United Bisc pf	20	113½	113	113½	
53⅞	46	2.40	United Carbon	300	52½	52¼	52¼	53
3¼	1½	..	United Corp	2700	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
30½	20⅜	3	United Corp pf	3100	29¼	28½	29¼	29
13¼	9½	..	United Drug Co	2600	10⅜	10	10	10¼
9¾	4½	..	United Dyewood	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	
7½	3⅜	..	United El Coal	100	3¾	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
88¾	71⅝	3	United Fruit	700	86⅜	86	86	86¼
13⅞	9¼	1	United Gas Im	1900	12⅝	12⅜	12½	12⅝
103	87½	5	United Gas Ipf	100	101¾	101⅝	101¾	101¾
33½	14⅛	..	United P Dye pf	110	16	15¼	16	15
53⅛	40½	1	US Gypsum	700	48⅞	48	48⅞	48
7¼	5	..	US Hoffman M	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
45½	35⅛	2	US Indus Alco	700	40¾	40¼	40½	41
13⅞	7½	..	US Leather A	800	12½	12¼	12½	12½
22	14¾	.50	US Pipe & Fdry	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅛
20¾	19¼	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	600	20½	20½	20½	20½
7	3	..	US Realty	1200	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	4½
17¼	9⅛	..	US Rubber	600	12	11¾	12	11¾
42⅞	24½	..	US Rubber 1pf	1200	30¼	29	30⅛	29⅞
124½	95	4	US Smelt R&M	8000	114½	111½	113	115
135	119⅝	5¶	US Tobacco	200	135	135	135	
40⅛	27½	..	US Steel	6000	31½	30⅝	31½	31⅜
94	83⅝	2	*US Steel pf	200	85¼	85⅛	85¼	86
155	149¾	7	US Tobacco pf	10	155	155	155	
19⅜	12	..	Univ P&R pf	220	17⅝	17	17½	17½
7½	3½	..	United Stores A	600	4¼	4	4¼	3⅞
59	51	2	Univ Leaf Tob	100	56	56	56	
			—V—					
1⅛	½	..	Vadsco Sales	1800	¾	¾	¾	
21¾	11¼	..	Vanadium	400	12⅛	12	12	12
15⅞	11¼	..	Van Raalte	400	17	16¾	17	16⅝
4⅝	2½	..	Va-Caro Chem	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
97	72½	6	Va El & Pow pf	50	97	97	97	97
37½	34⅛	2¶	Vick Chem	600	36	35¾	35¾	36
			—W—					
2⅜	1	..	Wabash RR (h)	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7½	4⅛	..	Waldorf System	100	5	5	5	5⅛
3⅞	1	..	Walworth	600	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
120	114	6½	Walgreen pf	50	116⅜	116	116	
4⅜	2¼	..	Warner Bros A	900	3⅛	3	3	3
6⅛	2½	..	Warren Bros	700	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜
39	30½	.50¶	Wesson Oil	400	31½	31	31	31⅝
78	72	4	Wesson Oil pf	1000	76¾	76⅜	76¾	76¾
62	34	7	W Penn El A	30	57	55½	57	57
62½	36	6	W Penn El pf	70	57½	57¼	57½	
70	39⅞	7	W Penn El 7%	50	65	65	65	64
110¼	95	6	W Penn Pw 6%	90	110¼	110¼	110¼	110
117⅞	104½	7	W Penn Pw 7%	40	115½	114	114	115½
3⅜	1⅜	..	Westn Pacific	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅞	2⅜	..	Westn Pac pf	100	3	3	3	2⅞
34⅜	20⅝	..	Westn Union	1100	25½	24½	25½	25
27	18	.50	Westing Air Br	400	19⅝	19	19⅝	19¾
43⅛	32⅝	..	Westing Elec	4900	42¾	41	42	41
99	90	3.50	Westing El pf	230	97½	97½	97½	97
23½	16¾	.40	Westvaco Chlor	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½
20¼	14¼	..	Wheeling Steel	100	16½	16½	16½	
58	46½	..	Wheeling Stl pf	200	57	57	57	
18⅜	6⅞	..	White Motor	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
24½	13½	1.40	White Rock	400	14⅝	14½	14½	14¾
2⅜	1¼	..	White Sew M	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅝	1	..	Wilcox Oil & G	400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
7	3⅞	.12b	Wilson & Co	600	4½	4⅛	4¼	4¼
75	58	6	Wilson & Co pf	200	61	60½	61	60¼
60	51	2.40	Woolworth	1400	58	57⅝	57⅝	57
53⅞	35½	..	Wright Aero	30	51	51	51	50⅛
82¾	73¾	3¶	Wrigley	200	80	80	80	
			—Y—Z—					
24	19¾	.60¶	Yale & Towne	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	
4¼	2¾	..	Yellow Truck	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
42	34	..	Yellow Truck pf	20	34	33	33	
23¼	18	1	Young Sp & W	400	22	21¾	21⅞	22¼
21⅞	13	..	Youngstown	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅜
4⅞	3	..	Zonite Prod	1200	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

Pacific Lighting Reports Sizable Gain in Earnings

Increase of $1,799,301 in Operating Revenue Over 1934

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2—Pacific Lighting Corporation earned $3.27 a share on the outstanding common stock for the 12 months ended March 31, according to the company's operating statement just made public. This compares with $2.64 a share for the corresponding period ended March 31, 1934.

Gross operating revenues for the 12 months ended March 31, 1935, showed an increase of $1,799,301 over the comparable 1934 period, and operating expenses, amounting to $19,663,225, were up $989,444.

Federal, state and local taxes, totaling $6,168,929 for the 12 months ended March 31, 1935, compare with $5,932,110 for the comparable period ended March 31, 1934.

Colder weather and greater than normal rainfall throughout southern California during the first quarter of 1935 were responsible for materially increased consumption of natural gas by domestic and commercial customers in comparison with the first quarter of 1934, which was marked by protracted warm weather.

Inasmuch as more than 95 per cent of the house heating in the territory served by the Pacific lighting system is done with natural gas, fluctuations in weather have a direct effect on gross revenues.

There was an increase of 27,846 domestic and commercial gas meters in the combined companies' systems during the 12 months ended March 31, 1935. This represents an increase of 3.7 per cent for the 12 months' period, and brings the total meters in active service to 771,792, the highest point in the history of the Pacific Lighting system.

The consolidated balance sheet as of March 31 of this year shows an investment of $228,201,881 in plants, properties and franchises. Funded debt totaled $95,450,000, a reduction during the year of $3,077,500.

Current assets amounted to $13,991,071 and current liabilities $7,618,670, comparing with current assets of $12,140,455 and current liabilities of $8,364,994 as of March 31, 1934.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch.	¼%	½%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	¾%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	¾%	1¼%	1¼%
Bar silver	71¼c	75¾c	32¼c
Time loans—			
60-90 days	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1
4-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

60-90 days	¼	⅛@ ⅛	⅝@1
4 months	⅜	¼@ ⅛	⅞@ ¾
5-6 months	⅜	½@ ⅜	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills	⅜	⅛@ ¾	⅞@ ½
3 mos bills	⅛@ ⅝	⅛@ ⅜	½
Bar silver	32⅜d	34½d	16½d
Bar gold	144s 4d	145s	145s 7d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1¾@2	2 @2½	1⅞@2¼
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	2½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	2½
Cleveland	2	Copenhagen	2½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	5⅛
Minneapolis	3	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2½	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3	Paris	2½
San Francisco	2	Prague	3½
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Athens	7	Rome	3
Amsterdam	4½	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Bombay	3½	Tokyo	3.65
Brussels	3	Warsaw	5
Berne	3	Vienna	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.84¼	$4.82¾	$8.2397
Cables	4.84⅛	4.83	8.2397
France—franc	.0660	.0661½	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1693	.1700	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3237	.3200	.3267
Italy—lira	.0824½	.0828	.0891
Germany—mark	.4030	.4038	.4033
Holland—florin	.6763	.6793	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2494	.2487	.4537
Norway—krone	.2430	.2323	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2159	.2154	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1368	.1372	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0094	.0094	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1888	.1888	.3282
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0418½	.0418½	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0214½	.0214½	.0462
Hungary—pengo	.2980	.2980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1892	.1892	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0439	.0439	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0102	.0102	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0229	.0229	.0298
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.5675	.6950	*
Shanghai—dol	.4043	.4138	*
India—rupee	.3659	.3643	.6180
Japan—yen	.2853	.2848	.8400
Java—florin	.6770	.6845	.6806
Phil Islnds—peso	.4988	.4988	.5000
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5666	.5658	.9613
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3227	.3215	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0575	.0575	.2025
Chile—peso	.0500	.0500	.2060
Peru—sol	.2332	.2332	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8090	.8100	1.7516
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9970	.9950	1.6391
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2800	.2800	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	May1	Apr30	Apr29	Apr27	Apr26
High	100.4	100.2	100.3	100.3	100.5
Low	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.2	100.1
Last	100.4	100.2	100.1	100.3	100.2

Range since legal devaluation:

High....107.6 Feb. 5, 1934 — Low....99.04 April 21, 1934

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.29 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on April 30 was: Receipts, $133,170,224; expenditures, $151,494,531; balance, $1,934,717,533; customs receipts for the month, $31,453,408. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,090,616,990; expenditures, $5,859,078,111 (including $2,893,538,328 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $2,768,461,126; gross debt, $28,668,106,391, a decrease of $6,483,517 over the previous day. Gold assets, $8,708,833,987.

Lower Wheat Prices On Crop Prospects

CHICAGO, May 2 (AP)—Rain and snow beneficial particularly in spring wheat territory brightened crop prospects today, and resulted in lower wheat prices. Some moisture was reported in the southwestern "dust bowl" and in drought sections northwest.

Independent strength of rye buoyed the wheat and corn markets to some extent, helping wheat to rally from the day's maximum loss of nearly two cents. Foreign market's weakness had a bearish influence.

Wheat closed ½ to 1⅛ cents lower compared with yesterday's finish, July 97-97⅛, and corn was ⅜ to ¾ off, July 83⅞-84. Oats lost ¾ to 1 cent, rye was to 1½ cents higher, the market acting tight with offerings light, and barley was unchanged to a cent off. Provisions were strong with hogs.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; nonferrous metals sag.

Bonds: Mixed; prime issues steady.

Curb: Irregular; oils and utilities improve.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; sterling higher; gold and silver issues react.

Cotton: Quiet; light selling on silver decline.

Sugar: Lower; commission house liquidation.

Chicago

Wheat: Easy; beneficial moisture.

Corn: Easy with wheat.

Cattle: Generally steady.

Hogs: 5-10c higher; top $9.25.

Foreign

London—Affected by the uncertain continental political situation, prices on the stock exchange developed irregularity today. Profit-taking caused gold mining issues, silver shares, and gilt-edged securities to ease, while oil, transatlantic and industrial stocks were well supported. The market closed irregular.

Paris—Despite profit-taking, prices continued their upward trend in an active session on the Bourse today. International issues, the pound sterling and the dollar were strong, while rentes showed a slightly weaker tendency. The market closed irregular.

Berlin—Greater purchases stiffened prices on the Bourse today. The improvement registered at the opening was maintained throughout the session, and the closing was steady.

Cotton Prices Lower

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Cotton sold off for net losses of 7 to 10 points today under increased liquidation and foreign selling prompted by weakness of siver and various uncertainties in the Administration's policies. A little hedge selling appeared in all crop months while buying was very restricted. July eased from 11.77 to 11.69 cents, and at the beginning of the last hour stood at 11.71 cents with the general market about 5 to 10 points under the previous close.

Commercial Credit Issue Offered By Group of Bankers

Concurrently with an offer by Commercial Credit Company to exchange $19,371,800 par value of new 5½ per cent convertible preferred stock and 114,207 shares of common stock for various preferred issues which have been called for redemption, a public offering of the same $19,371,800 preferred stock issue is being made at a price of 102 to yield 5.39 per cent by a group headed by Kidder, Peabody & Co. and The First Boston Corporation, which has underwritten the offer of the convertible preferred stock to present stockholders.

All sales by the underwriters will be subject to allotment, based upon the amount of stock which is taken by present stockholders under their exchange privileges, which expire on May 20.

The new issue of preferred stock comprises 193,718 shares of $100 par value, and is convertible at any time into common stock of Commercial Credit Company at the rate of one share of common for each $55 par amount of preferred. The stock is redeemable at $110 a share on or before June 30, 1938, and at $105 a share at any time thereafter. Dividends are cumulative.

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Wednesday	79.6	96.3	92.4	67.8
Month ago	76.6	92.6	88.9	65.8
Year ago	88.9	89.7	86.2	67.7
1935 high	87.8	96.3	92.6	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Wednesday—110.0

Month ago	109.3	Year ago	106.0
1935 high	110.3	1935 low	107.9
1934 high	108.3	1934 low	99.1
1928 high	104.4	1932 low	86.8

Loew's Plans Long-Term Bonds

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Wall Street hears Loew's, Inc., is working on plans for the issuance of $15,000,000 in new long-term debentures to bear from 4 to 4½ per cent interest. It is reported the proceeds will be used to retire the $8,715,000 sinking fund debentures outstanding, the $4,948,032 Metro-Goldwyn 7 per cent preferred and certain real estate mortgage bonds guaranteed by Loew's, Inc. It is understood the $8,108,700 theater and realty 6 per cent bonds will not be disturbed at present.

April Business Failures

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Business failures reported for April were more numerous than in any month this year since January, Dun & Bradstreet reports. The tendency to increase, marked at the start of the month, was less in evidence near the end. A total of 1115 defaults was reported, compared with 976 in March and 1052 in April, 1934.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last
June	9.86b	9.95b	9.86b	9.95b
Sept.	10.30	10.33	10.27	10.30
Dec.	10.60b	10.60b	10.60b	10.60b

b—Bid.

Business Conditions Continue to Improve

There has been a surprisingly good holding up of business lately, and while a sagging tendency is looked for during the next few months, no sharp decline is anticipated, according to the First National Bank of Boston. The general outlook for next fall is promising.

World business recovery, says the bank, has been under way since 1932, and according to the German Institute for Business Research, the combined index of industrial production for leading countries in January, 1935, was 5 per cent above 1928, while that of the United States was about 25 per cent below.

Even in this country it is more and more evident that the natural recuperative forces are gaining ground in the face of tremendous odds.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.97¼	.97¼	.96¾	.97⅛	— ⅜
July	.97⅝	.97⅝	.96⅝	.97⅛	—.01
September	.98	.98½	.97	.97¾	—.01
Corn					
May	.88⅝	.89	.88¼	.88⅞	— ½
July	.84⅝	.84⅝	.83⅝	.83⅞	— ¾
September	.79⅜	.79⅜	.78⅝	.78⅝	—.01⅛
Oats					
May	.47½	.47½	.46⅜	.46⅞	— ¾
July	.41⅜	.41⅜	.40¼	.40⅜	—.01
September	.38¼	.38¼	.37⅜	.37⅜	—.01¼
Rye					
May	.57⅜	.60¼	.57⅜	.57¼	— ½
July	.58¼	.60	.57¾	.59¾	+.01¼
September	.59¾	.61⅜	.59⅜	.60⅞	+ ⅞
Barley					
May	.66	.66	.66	.66	
July	.62	.62	.62	.62	—.01

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.87⅞	.87⅜	.87⅝	— ½
July	.89¼	.88⅜	.89⅛	— ⅛

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	11.75	11.75	11.67	11.74	—.01
July	11.77	11.77	11.69	11.76	...
October	11.29	11.40	11.24	11.39	+.07
December	11.37	11.45	11.30	11.45	+.05
January	11.40	11.49	11.34	11.49	+.04

Spots 12.15 points. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	11.65	11.69	11.60	11.69	+.05
July	11.70	11.73	11.64	11.73	+.03
October	11.26	11.35	11.20	11.35	+.07
December	11.33	11.40	11.28	11.40	+.06
January	11.36	11.44	11.32	11.44	+.06

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	6.54	6.54	6.47	6.47	—.07
July	6.48	6.48	6.41	6.41	—.08
October	6.19	6.19	6.13	6.13	—.07
January	6.15	6.15	6.09	6.09	—.08

Tone at close steady.

Union Oil Debentures

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—A banking group offered today $6,000,000 serial debentures and $7,500,000 12-year 4 per cent convertible debentures of Union Oil Company of California. The serial debentures mature from 1936 to 1940 and bear interest rates from 1½ to 3¼ per cent, and are priced at 100 and accrued interest. The convertible debentures mature May 1, 1947, and are priced at 100¾ and accrued interest.

Business and Industry • **Analyst Sees No Big Impetus From $4,880,000,000 Fund** • Commerce and Finance

Bank Says April Business Better Than in March

First Quarter Statements More Favorable Than Expected, Survey Shows

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2—The upward course of stock and commodity prices during April has supplied tantible evidence of improvement in business sentiment, as compared with March, says the National City Bank in its monthly letter, just made public.

The review notes that first quarter statements were more favorable than expected. The majority of industrial corporations which thus far have issued earnings statements for the first quarter this year show further progress toward the recovery of profits, while most of the reports of railroads and public utility companies show a falling off, as compared with a year ago.

Tabulates 210 Companies

The review has tabulated 210 companies engaged in various lines of manufacturing and trade which discloses combined net profits, less deficits, of $123,000,000 in the last quarter, compared with $68,000,000 in the preceding quarter and $101,000,000 in the first quarter of 1934.

About 66 per cent of the individual companies made a better showing this year, the bank says, either by increasing profits or by decreasing the size of their deficits, while 34 per cent made a poorer showing. In most cases where sales figures are available, a gain is shown in volume of business for the quarter over that of last year.

The bank predicts, however, that "for seasonal reasons, if not for otherwise, the trend of industrial production over the next two or three months is likely to be downward."

Hits Silver Policy

After discussing at length the silver policy of the Administration with its consequent speculative rise of silver prices, the bank concludes:

"What is happening is the destruction of the natural markets for silver, and if present policies are pursued the United States Treasury will be eventually the sole market for the metal. Then what will happen to silver prices when the United States has filled its quota of 25 per cent of its total monetary stock?

"Obviously, we cannot go on absorbing the world's silver supply indefinitely, or at last the overvalued metal will drive out gold and we shall find ourselves on the silver standard. Like all attempts to push prices beyond their economic levels, the silver boom is laying the basis for its own collapse."

Beard Says Bankers Have 'Strangle Hold' On Some Railroads

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP) — Charles A. Beard, spokesman for the independent bondholders committee, asserts that the railroad reorganization section of the Federal Bankruptcy Act had given the Van Sweringens and Morgan & Co. a "strangle hold" upon railroads in which they hold interests.

He renewed his demand for an investigation of railroad financing in a brief filed with the Senate Commerce Committee, which recently reported out a resolution favoring an inquiry.

Mr. Beard asserted that a provision in the bill empowered any person with more than one third of the stock of a railroad to delay or even prevent reorganization.

He charged it had been employed by the Van Sweringen's, financed by Morgan & Co., to prevent reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and to carry on what he described as practices injurious to the interests of bondholders.

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INTEREST BEGINS 15th of every month
Write for Folder, "Banking by Mail"
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity
Second Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in Boston.
2347 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

INSURANCE BROKER
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Annuities
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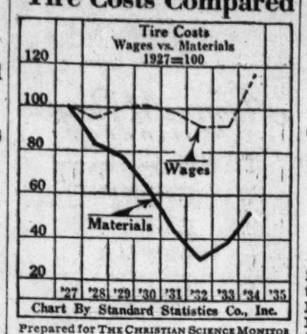
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Wage and Material Tire Costs Compared



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE trend of wage and material costs in the making of automobile tires is compared for the last eight years.

Note that wage costs are higher than in 1927, while material costs are only about 50 per cent of 1927.

Most of Exports From U. S. In 1934 Paid For in Gold

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2—Payments on invisible items such as foreign interest and dividend payments to the United States last year were met by an unusually large proportion of the value of goods imported into the United States, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

As a result, funds supplied by imports for the purchase of American merchandise dropped to the lowest level of the depression. This decrease was not offset by funds from other sources, such as tourist expenditures and immigrant remittances.

Tourist expenditures last year were only slightly above the depression's low, while immigrant remittances were at the low. Consequently only $782,000,000 were available for the purchase of American goods last year without recourse to gold as a means of payment. This compares with $1,675,000,000 in 1933, $1,521,000,000 in 1932 and with $5,106,000,000 in 1929.

The expansion of 27.3 per cent over 1933 in the value of merchandise exported from the United States in 1934 was thus entirely the result of heavy shipments of gold to this country. These shipments, including a small amount of silver and currency, were valued at $1,351,000,000. Gold shipments thus provided funds for nearly two-thirds of the $2,133,000,000 worth of merchandise exported from the United States.

The ability of foreign countries to send such a large sum of gold to the United States was due to a considerable extent to the devaluation of the dollar. Devaluation reduced the quantity of gold which was necessary to provide the funds from gold used last year in the purchase of American merchandise. It is apparent, however, that the drain on the quantity of foreign gold was, at the same time, unusually heavy. The value of merchandise exported from the United States in 1934 was thus supported by a factor which cannot be expected to function indefinitely.

Construction Awards Up 15 P. C. in April

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2—Engineering construction awards for April totaled $116,972,000, compared with $101,192,000 a year ago, according to a report by engineering News-Record. This gain of 15 per cent, it says, is due to the substantial increase in private construction from $17,737,000 last April to $42,439,000 this year.

Public construction awards were lower this year at $74,533,000 compared with $83,455,000 last April.

Total awards to date for the first four months of this year at $424,283,000, compare with $48,238,000 for the like period last year, a decline of 12.5 per cent. Private work, however, gained 33 per cent from $81,698,000 a year ago to the current total of $108,487,000. All sections of the country gained except the South, but the heaviest gains were recorded in the Middle Atlantic, Middle West and Far West.

Argentine Trade With England Up Sharply in Year

Total Sales in 1934 Over 500,000,000 Pesos—Rise Continues Into 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES — The marked increase in the Argentine's foreign trade, as disclosed in recently published figures for January and February of the present year, continues the upward trend commenced in 1934, after the long drop from the peak in 1928.

Argentina's trade with her principal customer, England, passed 500,000,000 pesos in 1934, and the first figures for 1935 indicate an increase this year. England, last year, bought more from her than from India, and within a small amount of as much as from either Canada or Australia. The South American republic was fourth in importance in Britain's import trade, passed only by the United States and the two Dominions.

Meat Question Is Perplexing

For this reason the meat question becomes more perplexing. With 50,000 Britishers in the Argentine, most of them directly or indirectly dependant upon Anglo-Argentine trade relations, and with enormous British investments of every kind here, it is clear that any straining of Anglo-Argentine relations resulting from possible discriminatory pacts in favoring of one or several of the restive British Dominions would mean trouble or loss to these far-reaching interests.

What the Argentine is clamoring for is an even more advantageous trade arrangement with England, while Australia and New Zealand, especially the former, insistently demand preference over the Republic in trade with the mother-country.

An Australian commission has recently been visiting the Argentine, presumably with the primary intent to find out what exactly is the nature of the competition, first in chilled and frozen meat and second in cereals, with which they must continue to contend.

They have been amazed at the wonderful richness and productivity of the Argentine soil and likewise at the superb condition of the cattle pastures. The Argentine pampas resemble the cattle ranges of the North American southwest in many respects, but they are far richer in nutritive grasses, more fertile and never seriously affected by droughts or by climatic extremes.

Beef Demand Rising

Thus is found the explanation of the high quality of Argentine beef, undoubtedly the best in the world. And thus likewise is discovered the reason for the large and ever-increasing demand for it which exists in England and which places another obstacle to any definite discriminatory pact, quota or levy against it.

In 1927, the peak year, the Argentine exported, chiefly to England, more than 750,000 tons of chilled and frozen meat, and though that high figure is far from being approached now, the trade is once more on the increase. That same year saw the sale abroad of 4,000,000 tons of Argentine cereals.

Home Loan Banks' Lending Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 2—Net outstanding advances of the 12 regional Federal Home Loan Banks increased by $1,360,393 during the two weeks ended April 25, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

This is the result of recently increased lending activity among the 3200 member institutions of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, reflecting a growing demand from homeowners for loans for construction, refinancing or modernization.

This marks the first increase in the system's net outstanding advances since Dec. 20, 1934, and reverses the decline which had proceeded with few interruptions during the previous 15 months.

Long Slumbering Bonanza, Comstock Lode, Now Hums Under 77-Cent Silver

VIRGINAIA CITY, Nev., May 2 (AP) —The once slumbering Comstock Lode, from whose depths the Bonanza Kings took an estimated $500,000,000, is coming to life again to the tune of 77-cent silver.

From the northern end of the historic district to the sagebrush flats south of Silver City, the one-time domain of Mackay, Fair, Flood and O'Brien is humming with a new activity born of recent increases in the price paid for the newly mined white metal.

Hailed by the more enthusiastic as "the most marvelous thing that could have happened for Virginia City," the new price of silver has convinced even the conservatives that the most famous of Nevada's big bonanzas faces a new era of prosperity.

Eight mills already are working at capacity and within the next few months and at least four more are expected to be under construction.

Discovered in 1859, the Comstock in its hey-day was one of the greatest producers of precious metals the world has ever known. Many of America's greatest fortunes had their beginnings in the gold and silver ore extracted here during the days Mark Twain roamed the region's barren hillsides, as a reporter for "The Territorial Enterprise."

"There are untold millions of dollars in low-grade ore in the Comstock which may be profitably mined at the present price of silver," said James M. Leonard, authority on the Comstock district. "At the present price I sincerely feel that Virginia City has at least 25 years more of profitable mining."

Sears, Roebuck Sales For Third Period Up 32.5 P.C.

CHICAGO, May 2 (AP) — Sears Roebuck & Co. reports third-period sales, from March 27 to April 23, totaled $31,435,278, an increase of 32.5 per cent over the corresponding period in 1934. With the exception of 1929, this is the largest third-period sales in the company's history.

For the fiscal year to date, Jan. 30 to April 23, sales aggregated $83,590,330, an increase of 25.7 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

The sales increase for the second period of this year compared with the like period of last year was 29.7 per cent. The record-breaking third-period sales, established in 1929, totaled $31,951,000.

Ketchikan Steamship Co. Begins 1935 Operations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Announcing freight rates based on last year's tariff, the Ketchikan Steamship Company has just started operations.

Two steamers will be utilized by the line, sailing on alternate Mondays from Seattle and Tacoma for ports in southeastern Alaska. The older established lines recently put increased tariffs into effect.

Retailers Likely to Benefit Most From Work Relief Plan

Analyst Sees Wage Money From $4,880,000,000 Federal Fund Going Chiefly Into Low-Priced Merchandise—Will Help Maintain Business Volume

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2—Discussing which business sectors are likely to be benefited by the Federal Works Relief appropriation, Kendall K. Hoyt says in the Annalist that retailers stand to gain the most from the $4,880,000,000 fund.

"The wage money," he says, "goes directly into delayed purchases, with allowance for rent delinquencies and other debts. These debt payments, too, should show up quickly in sales on the second turnover.

"Goods affected will be mainly in the low-end merchandise. For men this means $2 shoes, work clothing, $2 hats and $20 suits. For women it means $1.95 cotton dresses, $10 silk and wool dresses, $3 shoes, 69-cent silk hosiery and $20 coats for next fall. Children's wear and lower-priced foods will be affected correspondingly in the areas benefiting from the program.

"Opportunities may develop for the sale of second-hand furniture, floor coverings and housefurnishings, so that trade-ins on these items may be accepted. The same may be true of second-hand cars, where an increased market will enable dealers to push trade-ins for new cars on a more assured basis than before. Hitherto the doubling-up of families and general conditions have made it impracticable to operate along these lines. Advertising in popular papers and magazines may gain along these lines.

Aid to Tennessee Valley

"Policies which will bear watching for future development include the expressed intent of focusing the program upon centers of unemployment, mainly in the larger cities. The policy of shaping the program to fit the skills of the unemployed rather than hiring men to suit the projects also has implications not definitely to be foreseen.

"It is impossible," writes Mr. Hoyt, "to point to specific areas which will benefit more than others except as suggested above. Washington, of course, is the big exception. Federal personnel will continue to grow here regardless of efforts to decentralize. The recent restoration of the federal pay cut, together with overcrowding, is bringing on a general boom. The Tennessee Valley also stands to gain more per capita than most other regions. It will probably be a matter of weeks before the program clarifies sufficiently to draw more definite conclusions as to the general effect upon business.

"Materials and equipment, however, will benefit not only through the increased scope of the program but by the release of a larger fraction of project costs for these items rather than for labor alone. The scope and usefulness of work relief thus far has been inhibited in this regard. Hand-labor tools will be particularly in demand. Under CWA the visible supply of shovels in some areas was exhausted.

"Because the $4,800,000,000 work-relief measure is the largest appropriation bill in the history of any nation, it is easy to form too optimistic ideas of its effect upon business volume. True, the greater part of this vast sum will flow in retail channels and a good share will go to industries serving the construction field. But the rate of federal spending already is so large that the new outlay will act to maintain it rather than to bring any sharp increase at this time. The effect, moreover, may not be discernible in most areas because of the wide dispersion of the fund throughout the country and because of delays in setting the work in motion.

Will Maintain Business

"A few rough figures will indicate what is to be expected; will show also why it is futile to prove very much by federal figures. Taking it as of July 1, 1935, the actual expenditures for relief, work relief, public works, CCC and allied activities for the two years preceding will have been something more than $4,000,000,000. This is money actually spent; not merely appropriated or allocated. For the next two years there will be available from the $4,000,000,000 of new money plus some old money, upward of $5,000,000,000.

"Thus, in the roundest of round figures, the first two years approached an average of $200,000,000 a month and there will be available for the next two years something approaching $250,000,000 a month. But the recent rate of expenditure has been in the magnitude of $250,000,000 and there have been times when the rate was substantially higher.

"By comparison, the forthcoming program is no bigger in manpower than CWA, which employed nearly 4,000,000. Inasmuch as the rate of federal expenditure just prior to CWA was much less than now, and inasmuch as a substantial number of CWA people were given new purchasing power, it is scarcely conceivable that the forthcoming program can give more of an impetus to business than did last year's effort. The importance of this program, therefore, is in that it will help to maintain the present volume of business, though it may do more than that in certain areas and certain industries."

The World's Business

Economics on the Half Shell

SLOGANS are often used in place of arguments, and sometimes, I am afraid, they shut many mentalities to any further thought. That is the case with a good deal of talk about "sharing the wealth," as if wealth were money.

Wealth is *not* money. It is revealed by factories, business genius, raw materials and human labor. Join them all together and you have community wealth. For the essence of wealth is a *flow*, business *activity*. As a friend of mine once put it, "The bean on the fork is wealth, but the bean on the shelf isn't." If you cannot see the difference, ask at the corner store. Obviously, you cannot chop up a *flow*—any more than you would chop up the endless and constantly moving chain of the Ford Motor Company.

A "share-the-wealth" slogan which has attained general circulation is that "2 per cent of the people own 60 per cent of the National wealth." The National Industrial Conference Board has traced the saying to its source. It dates from 1915. In that year Dr. Willford I. King wrote a book called "The Wealth and Income of the People of the United States." The statement occurs in his summary of conclusions from studies of the estates probated in Massachusetts and Wisconsin. For a statistician of note Dr. King based his summation on rather meager evidence.

So it proved. Later Dr. King wrote another book, and concluded that among living gainful workers and recipients of income 2 per cent owned 40 per cent of the nation's wealth. That is much different—yet the first statement could not be caught up. It is well to note, furthermore, that the 2 per cent is not of the population, or 120,000,000, but of the *income receivers*, or less than half that number.

⁂

It is more sensible to talk about the redistribution of income after it has been produced out of wealth. A stable society rests essentially upon the wise distribution of income. As Lord Bacon, in one of his essays, says: "Money, like muck, should be well spread." A vivid illustration is the difference between Mexico and Denmark.

But redistributionism has its limits. I mean that there is no fabulous income waiting for us all as the result of fairer division. Let us see what would happen if all incomes were thrown into a pool and they were divided better than fairly, namely, equally. I will use the calculations of Col. Leonard P. Ayres. His data are based upon the prosperity year of 1929.

Colonel Ayres first shows the average monthly earnings of all wage workers employed by all manufacturing corporations in 1929. The average was $119. Then Colonel Ayres figures the result of an equal redistribution of all wages, all salaries, all bonuses, and all the shares of proprietors paid out by these corporations. Such a redistribution—even in 1929, let us repeat—would have increased the worker's monthly receipts from $119 to $131, or an increase of about 10 per cent. Now let us look at the picture presented by complete socialization of incomes of all kinds, not only of those earned by industrial corporations. In 1929 there were less than 50,000,000 gainfully employed people in the United States, and the national income was about $83,000,000,000, or an average of some $1660 per worker per year, or about $138 a month.

⁂

There can be no disputing these figures. They come from the most reputable bodies of statisticians in the United States. Some of the research has been done by the National Bureau of Economic Research, some by the U. S. Department of Commerce. If this kind of redistribution (or, to give the idea its proper name, socialization) would not bring Utopia in 1929, how could it do so on the basis of the 1932 income? In 1932 the average monthly income on a redistributed basis would have been about $67. Since the national income has improved very little since 1932, the per capita result of perfect redistribution would not be much more today.

Even the most ardent "share-the-wealthers" would of course argue that such redistribution would be too perfect. Even Senator Huey P. Long provides for millionaires. It is too perfect even for the Russians. In Moscow unequal rewards in the promotion of greater economic results are more and more the rule. Anything less, however, would yield correspondingly less benefit in mitigating the lot of the "underprivileged."

A fairer distribution of the national income must be done, either pari passu, or after, the filling out of the national income. Those people who are *ridden* by maldistribution theories to the exclusion of more wealth production are doing economic recovery a disservice. If they are underprivileged, their feelings are understandable; it is difficult to reason objectively on an empty stomach. But there is less excuse for the more favored who stick to their theories in the face of both facts and the lessons of experience. They were the folk who helped to bring on agricultural and industrial restrictionism—a self-defeating effort artificially to redistribute income and hamper the output of the income to be distributed.

H. B. E.

Electric Power In South Ample, Says Authority

Electricity Available for All Sections—Farmers Do Construction Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 2—During the past few years, the production of electric power has increased so steadily in the South that by operating at only 50 per cent of their capacity, electric power companies in the South "would produce more than 38,000,000,000 kilowatt hours, or just about twice as much power as was used in 1929, the year of largest electrical consumption," according to Harvey Couch, president of the Arkansas Power & Light Company and former member of the RFC board.

Mr. Couch spoke last night at a dinner given by the Southern States Industrial Council for Southern Congressmen and other distinguished Government officials.

Power in All Sections

"Transmission systems have been extended to practically every section of the South," Mr. Couch said "As a matter of fact, I doubt whether there is a hamlet of 300 persons that does not have electric service from some interconnected system, and thousands of farms are served by rural lines by these systems.

"Many additional thousands of farms will have the advantages of electric service through rural electrification programs which are being carried out by a number of companies," he said, declaring that one big problem connected with the rural electrical problem of the South is that of financing wiring and purchases of equipment for many farmers desiring the service.

"It seems to me that the best way to bring about electrification of rural and farming areas is to employ farmers along the lines in the construction work, and thus enable them to earn money to wire their homes and barns, and make payments on desired equipment.

"This is the plan we are following, and it has met with approval. Farmers are eager for the work, and those employed have given excellent service. With these lines, even isolated farming communities and areas will be supplied with electricity, which contributes so much to the social and economic welfare of the people," Mr. Couch said.

Adequate Facilities

Declaring that the production of electric power is an excellent barometer of industrial conditions, Mr. Couch declared that "comparing installed capacity with consumption, we are impressed with the fact that the South has abundant electric power facilities."

"In 1933, electric power companies of the South supplied one-fourth of all electrical energy produced by utilities of the United States. About half was generated from water power and half from fuels—coal, gas, petroleum. The installed capacity of the Southern generating stations is approximately 8,500,000 kilowatts—about 60 per cent of this being steam and 40 per cent hydro," he declared.

Exchange for One Day 'Run' by Youths

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP) — With considerable ceremony, a 21-year-old youth was installed as president of the New York Stock Exchange today.

His tenure was, of course, limited to the day, and was in connection with the exchange's customary observance of "youth's day in industry."

The "chief executive," Sylvester Carlton, an apprentice operator in the ticker transmitting department of the New York Quotation Company, an exchange subsidiary, was aided in discharging the official duties by five other juvenile employees who were placed in key positions for the day.

Laurence G. Payson, president of the Stock Clearing Corporation, for the day yielded his office to Charles Blackford, 26, one of the exchange's junior clerks.

Drop in Favorable Dividend Changes

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2—During the month of April there were 61 favorable dividend changes, against 105 in March, according to Standard Statistics.

Unfavorable changes numbered 28, against 37 in March. Detailed figures for April and March, 1935; April, 1934, and the first four months of 1935 and 1934 follow:

	Apr 1935	Mar 1935	Apr 1934	F'st 4 M'ths 1935	F'st 4 M'ths 1934
Fav'ble changes	61	105	82	378	515
Increased	10	23	25	82	128
Resumed	17	13	24	69	161
Extra	28	50	24	179	156
Initial	6	19	9	48	70
Unfav'ble ch'g's	28	37	34	117	155
Reduced	13	26	14	71	69
Passed	15	11	20	46	86

Cuban Sugar Exports Are Higher by 34.5 Per Cent

NEW YORK, May 2—Exports of Cuban sugar from Jan. 1 to April 27 totaled 650,214 long tons, raw value, as compared with 483,329 tons in the corresponding period last year, an increase of 166,885 tons, or 34.5 per cent according to advices from Havana to Lamborn & Co.

To the United States there were shipped 570,575 tons, as contrasted with 359,764 tons in the like period last year, an increase of 210,811 tons, or 58.6 per cent.

To other countries, principally in Europe, the exports aggregated 79,640 tons as compared with 123,565 tons last year, a reduction of 43,925 tons or approximately 35.5 per cent.

Another Government Devalues—It's Danzig

By the Associated Press

Free City of Danzig, May 2

BY A decision of the Free City Government the Danzig gulden, effective today, is devaluated by 40 per cent.

This makes the gulden about the equal of the Polish zloty (the zloty is currently quoted at about 18 cents).

The Government is expected to issue a proclamation explaining that the measure became necessary to halt speculation in Danzig currency which assumed undesirable proportions recently, and that adequate steps will be taken to insure the smooth transfer to the devaluated currency with special regard for hardships the change might inflict upon the poorer classes.

Flotations During April Are Largest In 4-Year Period

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2—The largest volume of new security flotations in any month since March, 1931, were recorded in April and amounted to $465,408,100. They consisted of 45 bonds issues marketed at $460,408,000 and one stock issue of a face value of $5,000,000.

The financing in the April period compared with $237,282,000 for 39 bond issues in March the only securities marketed, and with $172,357,000 in April, 1934, when $171,968,000 represented 42 bond issues and $389,000 two stock issues.

Most of April's offerings were state and municipal issues excepting $162,000,000 of Federal Land Bank consolidated 3¼ per cent bonds due in 1955.

The largest single public utility bond issue since June, 1931, was floated and one of the largest railroad flotations since July was included in the three offered.

The following issues were the leaders in their respective groups in April: $50,000,000 City of New York 3½ and 4 per cent corporate stock; $24,000,000 State of California 3½ per cent relief bonds due from 1940 to 1949; $73,000,000 Southern California Edison Company refunding mortgage 3¾ per cent series due in 1960; $12,000,000 Monongahela Railway Company first mortgage 4s, series A, due in 1960; $5,000,000 United Biscuit Company of America 5 per cent debenture bonds due in 1950, and $33,500,000 Federal Intermediary Credit Bank 1½ per cent debentures running three, six and nine months.

Food Prices Rise 2.0 P. C. in Two Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 2 — During the two weeks' period ended April 9, retail food prices advanced 2.0 per cent, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Of the 42 articles of food included in the index, 22 increased in price, 16 registered no change, and four declined.

Of the six commodity groups into which these foods are classified, cereals alone showed no change. All other groups advanced, fruits and vegetables leading with a rise of 6.8 per cent.

Increases occurred in all of the 51 reporting cities except Norfolk and San Francisco. In these two cities food prices dropped four-tenths of 1 per cent.

The current index, 124.1 (1913=100.0), is 7.1 per cent higher than on Jan. 2, 1935, and 15.6 per cent above that of a year ago. It is 17.9 per cent below the level of April 15, 1930, when the index was 151.2.

More Salaries Are Reported to SEC

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—Theodore Roosevelt Jr. was reported to the securities commission to receive a salary of $12,191 as chairman of the board of the American Express Company.

The company reported it paid its president, F. P. Small of New York, $68,665 annually and that the Amerex Holding Corporation held 167,056 shares or 92.8 per cent of the outstanding stock.

R. H. Macy & Co., the New York department store firm, reported that Jessie Isidor Straus of New York held 198,321 shares or 13.14 per cent of its outstanding stock and that 16.5 per cent or 251,335 shares were held by Percy S. Straus of New York, the president.

Chrysler Reports Increased Profit In First Quarter

Net Equivalent to $2.12 a Share Compares With 76 Cents for 1934

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2—Chrysler Corporation made a net profit for the first quarter of 1935 of $9,163,182, after deductions for all interest, taxes, depreciation and other charges, it was announced by Walter P. Chrysler, president and chairman of the board. This is equivalent to $2.12 a share as compared with 76 cents a share—or $3,303,850 net profit—earned in the first 1934 quarter.

In the number of passenger cars and commercial vehicles sold to distributors and dealers, in retail sales of its products to the public and in the dollar volume of business handled during the period, Mr. Chrysler said the last quarter was the greatest in the corporation's history.

Sales to distributors and dealers totaled 247,631 units, at a value of $149,949,990, as compared with 167,212 units, valued at $95,287,306 sold in the first three months of 1934, or an increase of 48 per cent in unit sales.

In his statement, Mr. Chrysler is optimistic for the future of the automobile industry.

"While the automobile sales season started earlier than usual this year, there are indications that the market for cars and trucks will continue to be greater than it has been in recent years," he says. Apparently people are just beginning to make up for the deficiency in individual motor transportation which has been accumulating for several years."

Mutual Banks Of Massachusetts Pay $14,000,000 in April

The month of April is a popular dividend month among the mutual savings banks, according to the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts. Sixty of these banks regularly pay dividends in October and April, and the amount disbursed this month is approximately $14,000,000 going to over 1,000,000 depositors.

The average rate of dividend is a little over 3 per cent. This is a reduction from the 4 per cent or even 5 per cent which was paid during prosperous times, but it is the result of lessened income on the part of the banks.

According to the latest report of the bank commissioner, the net income on all kinds of investments for the mutual savings banks was 4.88 per cent, whereas the average rate of dividend paid to depositors was 3.36 per cent, leaving only a narrow margin of 1.52 per cent to take care of all running expenses and other necessary payments.

To put it in another way, every dollar of income in the mutual savings banks of the State was divided approximately as follows: To depositors as dividends, 70c; state taxes, required additions to the guaranty fund, etc., 22c; salaries, rent, light, heat, printing, advertising and other operating expenses, 8c.

OLD STATE HOUSE BOSTON
Massachusetts Investors Trust
PROSPECTUS SENT ON REQUEST
Massachusetts Distributors, Inc.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
CHICAGO LOS ANGELES NEW YORK

TWENTY-NINTH YEAR
THE ALEXANDER FUND
112th Quarterly Cash Distribution
Payable May 1, 1935
2% to 12% per annum according to series
The oldest outstanding series of the Fund has received in cash distributions $294.50 per unit in twenty-seven years, a yield of 11% per annum during that period.
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What's Going On in the Arts

Bach and Handel in Smaller Forms

SOLO items and a concerted piece made up the program of the third concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's festival in honor of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the births of Bach and Handel, given in Symphony Hall on the evening of May 1.

A festival honoring Bach would be incomplete without representation of his organ music. So Carl Weinrich had been invited to take part in this concert. He opened the program with the Prelude and Fugue in G major and closed it with the Toccata, Adagio and Fugue in C major. Symphony Hall's organ is not the most pliant instrument of its class, nor has it the most beguiling tone. Within its limitations, Mr. Weinrich made it pay the composer eloquent musical tribute.

Otherwise, the Bach storehouse yielded the Third Suite, in C major, for cello alone, and the Italian Concerto for harpsichord. The suite was played by Jean Bedetti, solo cellist of the orchestra, with utmost clarity of articulation, rhythmic flexibility and refined musical taste. Ralph Kirkpatrick revealed in the concerto the finished technique, the subtle dynamic nuance and the delicacy of style which have made him, in early youth, an outstanding interpreter of music written for the harpsichord.

Handel was represented only by the Concerto Grosso for oboe and string orchestra, played by Fernand Gillet, first oboist of the orchestra, and a small ensemble directed by Richard Burgin, assistant conductor. This concerto, which is seldom heard, must be classed among the more alluring of Handel's many concerted works. It is full of fluent melody and engaging invention. Mr. Gillet lent to its interpretation his fine technique and his aristocratic style, and Mr. Burgin and his string players were in complete accord with him. Altogether a concert of rare and exquisite musical pleasures, which was enjoyed by a discriminating audience of good size.

L. A. S.

Rachelle Shubow

IN 1933 Miss Shubow made a Boston appearance after several years of study and recital work abroad. We remember her as playing with considerable power, especially in passages requiring unusual dexterity in the left hand. The piano under her hands became an instrument of percussion. It is pleasant to record that she has now succeeded in subduing the somewhat unruly left hand, which makes for a much better balanced performance. But she has acquired other disturbing faults, chiefly in the direction of an imperfect technique and a too evident desire to avoid the obvious in the matter of interpretation. Opening her program with the Beethoven Sonata "Pathétique," she proceeded to the one in E flat major, Op. 31, No. 3, and thence to Schumann's "Faschingsschwank aus Wien." Five Kontraste, by Nikolai Lopatnikoff, were given a first performance in America, according to a program note, and the final group comprised a pair of Rhapsodies, a pair of Intermezzi and the Ballade in D minor by Brahms.

The opening measures of the "Pathétique" betrayed the pianist. The performance was highly stylized, but this effort to escape the traditional resulted in overstepping the bounds of good taste, and as far as the old masters were concerned, Miss Shubow did not actually put herself in tune with her composer until she reached the Brahms. Despite technical slips in this group, it was by far the most successful of the more pretentious works.

It was evident that the pianist derived enjoyment from the presentation of the Lopatnikoff items, which proved to be rather poor imitations, harmonically, of Arnold Schönberg's "Kleiner Klavierstücke" which made such a stir two decades ago. The principal difference is that Mr. Schönberg's pieces were shorter and more to the point, although there was merit of a sort in the "Energico" as presented by Miss Shubow last night. Possibly her talents are best adapted to the interpretation of works by twentieth-century composers. The audience, which comfortably filled the floor of Jordan Hall, gave Miss Shubow responsive attention and demanded encores.

G. M. S.

Junior League

TWO exhibitions at the Junior League should prove interesting to people devoted to technique, materials and methods of the Machine Age. Indeed, assembled as the things are in the modernistic exhibiting room, they convey an atmosphere which would be very strange indeed to persons who lived but 100 years ago.

There is a group of furnishings by Peter Kilham. Lamps and tables are made of chromium and glass, shaped according to the most economical lineaments, intended to be attractive for functional purity of form. Geometric forms prevail—the circular, the tubular, the cubical. Smooth surfaces, clean edges impart immaculateness to the appearance of the objects. Mr. Kilham, inordinately devoted to beauty which is contingent upon usefulness, has even made some lamps using automobile parts for the bases.

On the walls are many photographic prints by Eliot F. Porter. They represent the finest achievement in camera work. Mr. Porter does not seek sentimental subjects; he is selective in what is interesting as design, as reflector of light, as enhancer of form. It is impossible to imagine a more beautiful photograph than his prints of a stalk of lilies or of spruce trees or apple blossoms. He, too, calls our attention to the attractive shapes of machines, in prints such as that of a lathe. The photographs and "modernage" furnishings are particularly harmonious.

Copley Society

George F. Wing is exhibitor at the Copley Society. He depicts scenes of the outdoors which are poetic and tranquilizing. The quiet motion of the summer surf, the dark woodlands, the hills in winter count among his subjects. He also portrays yachts, and dogs. Two pointers are done with particularly keen characterization.

D. A.

Guild Star

Eve Arden in "Parade," Which Opens Monday Evening at the Colonial

Busy Bee Fund Brought Into Court As Friendly Action

In connection with a friendly suit instituted in the Suffolk Superior Court in Equity to obtain a court ruling on the allocation of funds remaining from the Busy Bee Fund, a legal notice appears in another column on this page.

The suit was instituted by Josiah E. Fernald, executor of the estate of Mary Baker G. Eddy, to close the $4000 trust established by Mrs. Eddy about 40 years ago for distribution among Busy Bee contributors to the furnishings of Mrs. Eddy's Room in the original church edifice, and is undertaken with the co-operation of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

These contributors were to become beneficiaries of the trust after they were 21 years old. Many have been paid, but due to the impossibility of locating the remaining beneficiaries, the executor asked that the trust be closed. The bill in equity requested that the directors or some other proper officers of the church be ordered to render an accounting and pay over to Mrs. Eddy's estate the residue of the trust fund, subject to such conditions as the court may determine.

Robot Takes Plane Across Continent In 11 Hours, 5 Minutes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 1—A new flying record for transport airplanes across the continent from the Pacific to the Atlantic is chalked up in aviation history today following the arrival at Floyd Bennett Field yesterday of a TWA airplane which had flown here from Los Angeles in 11 hours and 5 minutes. This betters the previous fastest time for air transport between Los Angeles and New York by 28½ minutes. Save for three short intervals, the airplane was piloted during the whole of the 2400-mile flight by a robot.

Aboard the airplane were D. W. Tomlinson, assistant to Jack Frye, president of TWA; Harold Snead, expert on radio beam flying, and Peter Redpath, navigation engineer. Mr. Tomlinson took the controls to pilot the airplane over the San Bernardino range after leaving Burbank airport in Los Angeles, again when they flew into a snowstorm for about 40 miles and when they were within 60 miles of Floyd Bennett Field.

The radio directional beam guided the airplane's course perfectly and kept the flying machine on an even keel. A maximum cruising speed of 262 miles an hour was reached and the lowest speed was about 185 miles an hour.

The airplane carried 1300 gallons of gasoline and weighed, with passengers and mail, 21,000 pounds when it took off at Los Angeles. There were 300 gallons of gasoline in the tanks when it landed here. The airplane is equipped as a flying laboratory and made the experimental flights which TWA recently conducted off the Pacific coast. These gave it the designation of the "mystery ship."

Southwestern Dust Area 'Still Unfavorably Dry'

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—Unrelieved dry and dusty conditions in southwestern states were reported yesterday by the Weather Bureau to be "extremely bad." The drought area, centering in western Kansas, was said to be growing worse.

"Extreme western Oklahoma, southeastern Colorado, extreme western and northwestern Texas, and the adjoining portions of New Mexico are still unfavorably dry," the weekly review of weather conditions said.

Additional helpful moisture was reported to have fallen during the week over the northwestern area.

Horatian Play Produced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., May 2—The College of William and Mary observed the Horatian Bimillennium by a special convocation of students and a theatrical performance in Players Dell in Matoaka Park on April 26. Dr. Gordon Jennings Lang, of the University of Chicago spoke on "Horace and the Culture of Today." The play was entitled "A Day in Maecenas' Garden." The script was prepared by members of the department of ancient languages. Several of Horace's poems were sung or recited in the original Latin, or in translation.

Subscriptions Finance Library

Ashland, Ky., recently conducted a campaign to raise $10,000 by popular subscription for a public library.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
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SUPERIOR COURT IN EQUITY. #44909
JOSIAH E. FERNALD, Administrator c. t. a. d. b. n. of the Estate of Mary Baker G. Eddy, Petitioner
vs.
WILLIAM R. RATHVON of Brookline, Massachusetts, GEORGE WENDELL ADAMS of Kingston, Massachusetts, CHARLES E. HEITMAN of Marlboro, Massachusetts, WILLIAM P. McKENZIE of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and NELVIA E. RITCHIE of Newton, Massachusetts, as they are The Christian Science Board of Directors of THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, Trustee, Respondent.

NOTICE OF ORDER TO CLOSE TRUST

WHEREAS on the twentieth day of May, 1898, Mary Baker G. Eddy, late of Concord, New Hampshire, executed a deed of trust, naming as trustee the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, otherwise known as The Mother Church, respondent herein, said trust being entitled "TRUST FOR THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE MOTHER'S ROOM," the purpose of which, was to repay to those who had contributed to the "Mother's Room" so called the sum of $4000 and providing in part that "Said Church shall invest the same in safe municipal bonds and hold them, together with the income therefrom, for the benefit of the children contributors to the "Mother's Room" in said Church. Said sum of money shall be divided into as many shares or parts as there are, on the date hereof, contributors to the "Mother's Room;" and when each contributor arrives at the age of twenty-one years the said church shall pay to him or her one of said shares or parts of the principal sum hereby given, together with a corresponding part of the income derived from said sum; and for this purpose said Church is authorized to convert any of said securities into money whenever it may be necessary to carry out the terms of this trust.

In case of the death of any of the said beneficiaries before attaining the age of twenty-one years, the share which would otherwise belong to him or her shall be added equally to the remaining shares then undisposed of." and

WHEREAS, said trustees, the respondent in this case, in pursuance to the foregoing instructions received the sum of four thousand dollars, duly invested the same as instructed in said deed, and since February 13, 1914 has paid to 1,984 beneficiaries (either personally or through persons legally representing them) a total of $4,761.60, and

WHEREAS, there are still remaining 911 persons named as beneficiaries to whom no payment has been made and whose whereabouts are unknown to the petitioner and the respondent, although diligent effort has been made to locate them, and

WHEREAS, Josiah E. Fernald, Administrator, c. t. a. d. b. n. of the estate of Mary Baker G. Eddy has presented to this Court a petition to close the trust, "because it is impractical if not impossible to carry out the terms of said trust and the purposes of the settler . . . by continuing said trust," and that said trust be declared to have fulfilled and said trustee, or the Board of Directors or other proper officer or officers thereof, be ordered to render an account to the petitioner and pay over to him the residue of said trust fund, subject to such conditions as this Honorable Court may determine.

Therefore, all interested parties are cited to appear at a session of this Court to be held in Room 242 Suffolk County Court House, Boston, Massachusetts, on the 6th day of June, 1935, to show cause if any they have, why the foregoing petition to terminate said trust should not be granted, or such other or further relief be granted as this Court may determine.

And it is ordered that the petitioner publish this notice once each week for three successive weeks in The Christian Science Monitor, a daily newspaper, published in the city of Boston, Mass., the last publication to be seven days before the return day herein designated.

By the Court. (Gray J.)
JAMES F. McDERMOTT,
Asst. Clerk.
Entered April 26, 1935.
JAMES F. McDERMOTT,
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Bridge Accessories
Gifts
ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Hotel Taft, New Haven, Conn.

ANDRÉ & JOHN
Hair Stylists
39 Center St. Ph. 5-5723
Cor. Church St.

J. H. STORY & SON
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
675 FERRY STREET 3-1050

CONNECTICUT

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

Agnes M Rogers Millinery
Silk Blouses—Hosiery
129 STATE STREET

NORWALK

For Mother's Day
A Gift of Jewelry is one that will always be treasured by Mother as a remembrance of her day.
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
96 WASHINGTON STREET
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.
ESTABLISHED 1898

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

Harper Method Beauty Service
Shampooing Manicuring
Care of the Scalp Facials
Eugene Cosmetics
Permanent Waving
Mary Lasher
TEL. 410 520 WEST AVE., FROST BLDG.

CANDY for Mother's Day
Whitman's, Schrafft's, or Our Own Chocolates, 50c per lb.
MEAD'S DRUG STORE
520 West Ave., Frost Bldg., Norwalk

THE HOUR PRESS
Book and Commercial Printers
Personal Stationery, 200 sheets 6x7, 100 envelopes, both printed $1.00
Commercial Bldg. 34 Wall St.
Tel. 957 Norwalk

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

For MOTHER'S DAY
Give her a Coat or Dress, or, you will find many other appropriate gifts in all departments of our Store.
TRISTRAM AND FULLER
28-34 WALL STREET, NORWALK

Give Mother a Hat for Mother's Day. She Deserves It!
Betty-Lu Hat Shop
29 Washington Street, South Norwalk
(Over Leader Store)

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

For Mother's Day
Hats—Hosiery
Bags, Scarves or
Costume Jewelry
THE PRISCILLA SHOP
510 WEST AVE., Frost Bldg., Norwalk

STAMFORD

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ONE-STOP SERVICE, Inc.
FIRESTONE
TIRES, TUBES, BRAKE LINING
GASOLINE AUTO REPAIRS
FORD V-8 SALES, SERVICE
10th Year of Complete, Dependable Automotive Service
Myrtle Ave. at East Main St.
STAMFORD, CONN. Phone 32163

GABARDINE SUITS FOR COOLNESS
BROWN—TAN—GREY—GREEN—BLUE
at $25 to $35
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
261 MAIN STREET, STAMFORD

BROWN BROS.
Ideal Market
1 PARK ROW
Choice Meats—Fruit
Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 2583

Stein-Bloch Clothes
HARTWELL-DELAP CO.
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STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

GROWING BIGGER TO SERVE YOU BETTER
The STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Stamford, Conn.

Opening of
MILLER'S
FOUR-IN-ONE-SHOP
35 ATLANTIC STREET
SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH
Formerly of The C. O. Miller Co.
DRAPERIES—UPHOLSTERING
SHADES—FLOOR COVERINGS
TEL. 4-8255

THE COMMUNITY PRESS
Printing of Better Kind
TOMS ROAD
Tel. 3-0349 STAMFORD, CONN.

Siegelbaums Inc.
STAMFORD—CONN
133 ATLANTIC STREET
Smart Sportswear
Dress Accessories

WATERBURY

OUR THIRTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY SALE
Starts Wednesday, April 24th and continues for 10 Days
We invite all of OUR MONITOR READER FRIENDS to come and participate in the truly remarkable savings we offer for this BIG BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.
Hundreds of Marvelous Anniversary Offerings will be on Sale—and to make it more advantageous for our patrons
WE WILL SELL EVERYTHING IN THE STORE AT A REDUCED PRICE
Remember the Dates—Apr. 24 to May 4
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

NATIONAL COTTON WEEK
MAY 6TH to MAY 11TH
Bargains Galore
Things for the home . . . and for yourself.
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

GOTHAM SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 up
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 Bank Street Waterbury, Conn.

Wordens
Safe Milk
and Delicious Ice Cream
152 CHERRY STREET PHONE 5-1131

Freeman's
427 Willow Street
Phone 4-0197

Exquisite Handkerchiefs
For MOTHER'S DAY GIFTS
Outstanding and Unusual Designs
Hand Loom Linens—Block Print
You will find a wonderful array of Lace Handkerchiefs far above the ordinary—they are worthy of your inspection.
Davis & Nye Inc. Gift Store
60 BANK STREET

Time to make your appointment for a permanent wave for Summer.
The Alice Werner Beauty Shoppe
10 BANK STREET Phone 4-3477

With the rejuvenation of spring comes the urge to redecorate one's home.
We guarantee satisfaction.
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS
PHONE 4-3636

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
TAILOR
Particular Workman for Particular People
FANCY DRY CLEANING
E. MINICUCCI
328 East Main Street Phone 3-2098

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

You Pay No Premium for MILLER BROS. Individualized FUR STORAGE
Miller Brothers
IMPORTERS 1110 N. CHARLES ST.

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay & Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760
New York Office, WOOLWORTH BLDG.

Cold Storage for Furs
JOHN M. HEMLER
Formerly many years with Hutzler Bros. Co.
Furs Repaired, Remodeled and Relined
Office 3324 Edmondson Avenue
Phone Gil. 5077-W

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Our Newly Arranged
CARPET and RUG DEPARTMENT
is the most attractive spot of its kind in Albany.
COME IN SOON!
W. M. Whitney & Co.
NORTH PEARL ST. ALBANY, N. Y.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

ENNA JETTICK SHOES FOR WOMEN
YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT
$5 $6
Exclusively at 31 No. Pearl St. 201 Central Ave. Albany, N. Y., and in
AAAAA to EEE Sizes 1-12
at 42 Third Street, Troy, N. Y.

The Sherwin-Williams Company
Paint Headquarters
BROADWAY AT MAIDEN LANE
CENTRAL AVE. AT QUAIL ST.
Tel. 4-4163

Suits and Topcoats
$25 to $75
HATS FROM $3.50 TO $10
BOYCE & MILWAIN
66 AND 68 STATE ST.

HOAG & TAYLOR
MEN'S WEAR
The Roamer Hat
Light Weight, $3.50
MAIDEN LANE and JAMES STREET

TALLY-HO COFFEE SHOP
Homelike Cooking
Eagle St., Opposite Capitol

in Easy Monthly Payments
on Low Spring Prices on
BLACK STORK ANTHRACITE
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
AMBRICOAL
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
Harry Simmons Co. Inc.
Broadway, Corner Madison Avenue

Now Featuring a Fine
"Maple 3 Piece
Bedroom Suite, $44.50"

Fabrics Lamps
GIFTS
Furniture Candles
Chas. H. Van Note's Son
Percy V. Van Note
144 WASHINGTON AVE. TEL. 3-8026

GRACE & MERIT
21 NORTH PEARL ST.
MILLINERY
Style—Thrift
Prices from $1 to $10

COTRELL and LEONARD
472 BROADWAY
Greatly Reduced
COATS and SUITS
$14 — $21
Reg. $19.95 Reg. $29.75

BINGHAMTON

Superior COAL
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
The same coal from the same mine all the time
345-357 Grand Avenue Phone 7-5815

Figure Re-Creation
A Smart, New Silhouette Attained by Wearing
Charis Adjustable Foundations
Free Personalized Service
CHARIS
514-515 Press Bldg. Dial 2-5611

Nelly Don Dresses
—you're familiar with them? Aren't they chic! And so reasonable!
Exclusive with
Sisson-Bros.-Welden Co.
Established 1842

IMPORTED
VOILES and BATISTES
Washable—From $5.95 up
Hannah Crowe
68 CHENANGO ST. DIAL 4-1131

HATS REMODELED
New Millinery
$1.98—$10.00
Spring Dresses—All Sizes
$6.98—$12.98
Kentner & Young
114 Court Street Dial 4-9711

C. J. WINEGAR
REAL ESTATE
and
INSURANCE
70 HAWLEY STREET Dial 2-1794

PROTECT YOUR FURS
With Bank Vault Storage
at Freezing Temperature.
SMALL COST
McLEAN'S
Second Floor

You Can Depend
Upon the Quality of Your
DIAMOND
If It Comes From
Darrow-Davis, Inc.
Quality Jewelers
82 COURT STREET Dial 2-0747

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

Pollyanna SHOES for Children
CORRECT SHOES
10 Court Street, opp. Fair Store
Personal Fittings N. A. Vosbury

BRONXVILLE

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
Edgar S. Bellis Pharmacy
Prompt, Efficient Service
116 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 1073

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

MAISON ESTELLE
127 PARKWAY ROAD
OPPOSITE BRONXVILLE TRUST CO.
GOWNS
ESTELLE BERNEY BRONXVILLE 4124

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0153-0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Matrix Shoes
Handbags
Phoenix Hose
Slippers
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 PONDFIELD RD. TEL. 0717

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MAGDALEN S. GASS
Tuckahoe Tel. Tuck. 4916

STAMINITE
A Mirror-Like Transparent Coating for LINOLEUM
Takes the Place of Varnish
Wears Longer
THOMAS T. HARVEY, Agent
Telephone Larchmont 2239
134 Murray Avenue, Larchmont, N. Y.

FRANCES HETHERINGTON
Hats—Gowns
Sizes 12 to 44
120 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. BRONXVILLE 1048

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

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Your Complete
Easter Ensemble
EDWARDS
460 MAIN STREET

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
Miraclecleaners
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

CLOCK TEA ROOM
Wholesome, Home Cooked Dinners
Daily 50c and 60c Sundays 65c and 75c
(Open Sunday from 12:30-6 p. m.)
We specialize in luncheons and dinners for clubs, organizations and parties.
121 ARGONNE DR., KENMORE RI. 1166

RUGS
Cleaned and Shampooed
Binding—Fringing—Repairing
We sell mothproof rug pads.
PHONE GR. 4226
P. MASSING & SON
436 RHODE ISLAND STREET

Buffalo's Telegraph Florist
Flowers
Beautifully Arranged for Every Occasion
196 DELAWARE AVENUE
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP

Mrs. Fay S. Higley
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
NOTARY PUBLIC
HOTEL BUFFALO

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke
A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

JENNY
HOTEL STATLER
Distinctive Apparel for Misses and Women

Ada S. Grogan
Invites You to Inspect the New
SPRING HATS
Custom-Made and Ready-to-Wear Riding Hats
THE TWEED SHOP
399 DELAWARE AVE. CLEVELAND 3460

GLOVERSVILLE

Spring Lamb
Is Now in Season
The Price Is Reasonable
Try Us for Finer Foods
PUTNAM'S MARKETS
JOHNSTOWN GLOVERSVILLE

AEROTYPE
Esso
WILLIAMS & DYE CO.
INCORPORATED
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Quaker Net Curtains
$1.98 upward
Window Drapes of All Kinds Made to Measure
ARGERSINGER'S

WASHABLE
WALL PAPERS
Cowles, Brown & Co.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

ITHACA

ATWATER'S
KNOX
Sparkling
GELATINE

Mother's Day Is MAY 12! Give Her
Phoenix Silk Stockings
$1, 3 prs. $2.85
Street Floor
ROTHSCHILD'S
Department Store

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

Forty-Seventh Anniversary Sale
May 7th to 18th
Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.

Easter Complements
for Your Easter Costume
Fashion Right Accessories—Perfect for Gifts, too!
NELSON'S
Store of Specialty Shops
JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

"Quality First But Always at Reasonable Prices"
CLARK HARDWARE CO.
HARDWARE, ELECTRICAL
PAINT, GLASS
13-15 East Third St., Jamestown, N. Y.

KENMORE

Viola Stevens
Hats
and Accessories
Open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings
2828 DELAWARE AVENUE

LARCHMONT

QUALITY ECONOMY SERVICE
WESTMOUNT LAUNDRY
J. McLAUCHLIN, Prop.
Station Plaza Tel. Larchmont 1456
All Services Moderately Priced

PHONE 963
ESCOTT SERVICE, Inc.
41 Boston Post Rd. Larchmont, N. Y.
(COR. BRONSON AVE.)
GASOLINE — OIL — REPAIRS — TIRES
TUBES — ACCESSORIES
Authorized Exide Battery Dealer
Cars Washed and Lubricated
Louis Escott, Manager

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service—Quality—Cleanness
is our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
Try HEIM'S
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 No. Grand Ave.
TELEPHONE FREEPORT 4087

NEW YORK

Long Island

DOUGLASTON

LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR
Birdseye Frosted Foods, Grace Bush Food Specialties, Crosse & Blackwell Condiments, Peek-Frean Imported Crackers and Biscuits, Old Monk Olive Oil, Mayonnaise and French Dressing.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Bayside 9-1571, 1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring a Complete Line of
Clothing and Haberdashery
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684
D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

Crossways Cleaners and Furriers, Inc.
Plain Garments Cleaned 39c
Watch Our Windows for Our Weekly Specials
1859 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-4679
SCHWARTZ'S
Beauty Salon
Expert Beauty Service in all its branches. Specials Monday to Thursday. Expert barber service for Men.
Cor. Mott Ave. and James St.

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

See Our New Streamline
Westinghouse Refrigerator
WESTMINSTER
SALES and SERVICE
513 Central Avenue Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

FREE
Glazing
Buttons and Loops Replaced
with every Fur Coat placed in our "Frigid Air" Storage. Minimum charge $3.00. Restyling and repairing at low Summer Prices.
SCHARF & CO., INC.
518 Central Ave. (Pen. Nat. Bank Bldg.)
Cedarhurst 2721-W

FAR ROCKAWAY
Rockaway Park

Telephone
Belle Harbor 5-2959
B. Rosenthal
Reg. Optometrist
179 Beach 118th Street
ROCKAWAY PARK

FLUSHING

North Shore's Leading
FURRIERS
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
Dry Cold Storage
$2 Minimum Charge
41-07 Kissena Blvd. Phone Ind. 3-5235

FROCKS, $1.95 and up
HATS, $2.95 and up
Boulevard Shop
Open Evenings
Monday, Wednesday, Friday

RIESE'S
Manhattan Quality Store
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables and Delicatessen
41-17 162 ST. FLUSHING 9-3611—3612
FREE DELIVERY

The Fabric Shop
is celebrating
NATIONAL COTTON WEEK
MAY 6-11
McCall—Vogue—Hollywood Patterns
RALPH ATKINS & CO.
36-23 MAIN STREET

FOREST HILLS

ZENITH
Upholsterers and Interior Decorators
Slip Covers Draperies
Special Discount to Monitor Readers
72-17 Austin Street BOul. 8-2322

Devoe Paint Garden Supplies
Flower and Lawn Seed
Forest Hills Hardware Co. INC.
71-32 Austin Street BOul. 8-2562

Young Shoes
For Young Feet
WALTER J. YOUNG
71-20 AUSTIN STREET

FREEPORT

"For Better Values"
LITWAK'S
DEPT. STORE
80 So. Main St., Freeport
Buy Your Dresses for MOTHER'S DAY
A complete selection of new styles in all sizes at $1.00, $1.98 and $2.98.

RIPPLE'S MILLINERY
Advanced Spring Models
Popular Prices
44 South Main Street, Freeport

CAROL GREEN'S
Lovely Gifts for
MOTHER'S DAY
BAGS—GLOVES—HOSIERY
LINGERIE—CORSETS
80 SO. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST COMPANY
Established 1917
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over $290,000.00
Commercial, Special Interest and Trust Departments

HEMPSTEAD

'blue coal'
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Ask about our Easy Payment Plan.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
Main Office—Jamaica 6-7900
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Bellmore . . . . . Wantagh 700
East New York . . Applegate 7-7605
East Rockaway . . Lynbrook 2777
Far Rockaway . . . Far Rockaway 7-7434
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Queens . . . . . Hollis 5-7900
Ridgewood . . . . . Hegeman 3-2312
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Fuel Oil . . . . . Cedarhurst 0224

B. COHN
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING, REPAIRING and ALTERATIONS
247A Fulton Ave. Tel. 3540
Established 1907

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

COLD STORAGE FOR FURS AND CLOTH GARMENTS
Our Cold Storage vaults are scientifically equipped for the protection of Furs and Cloth Garments against damage by moths and summer heat. Repairing and remodeling now at summer prices.
M. BREWER & CO., INC.
FURRIERS
243 FULTON AVENUE, HEMPSTEAD
Tel. Hempstead 521

Ph. Hempstead 2782 Honest Values
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

The Finest in Flowers and Artistry
Alex. Adam & Daughters
296 FULTON AVENUE
Phone Hempstead 3553

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING and ACCESSORIES
ON TIME
YOU MAKE THE TERMS
Firestone Service Stores
214 Main St., Hempstead Hemp. 1676—7108

HEMPSTEAD
Floral Park

PHONE FLORAL PARK 3016
Tulip Beauty Shop
141 TULIP AVENUE
H. Jensen, Prop.
FLORAL PARK, L. I.

HUNTINGTON

Anne E. Richards
Summer Homes
Beach Property
All kinds of
REAL ESTATE
Tel. Hunt. Hunt. 1415 320 Jericho Turnpike

JACKSON HEIGHTS

INSURANCE
Apartments for Rent
Wm. GRAHAM Co.
Roosevelt Avenue, Cor. 87th Street
NEWTOWN 9-4300

GEORGE SIMKEN
CARPENTER and CONTRACTOR
Wood Novelties
Furniture Repairing
Cabinet Making
84-12 Roosevelt Ave. Hav. 9-0605

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS — POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8411

EMMA FELTEN
HATS
80-07 POLK AVENUE
Near 81st St.
Jackson Heights, L. I.

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel Pomeroy 6-4018

PARAMOUNT STUDIOS
DANCE AND MUSIC
Adult and Children Classes
3746 82nd Street Hav. 9-8540

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises. Delivery service.
3760 82nd St. New. 9-9538

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

LOWEST CUT PRICES IN LONG ISLAND
Cosmetics—Perfume—Toilet Articles
Irene Cosmetic Shoppe
Next to Loft's
POM. 6-7879 3740 82ND STREET

MOSHER & HOWELL
3712 82ND STREET
OPENING SALE
59c Hose—3 pair for $1.69
79c Hose—3 pair for $2.25
Children's Socks—5 pair for $1.00
Formerly Evelyn Mosher
3709 83rd Street

Clark Stores, Inc.
COTTON DRESSES
37-44 82ND STREET HAV. 4-9646

MARIE SHERIDAN
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-18 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

EDMAR
MILLINERY SHOPS
82-17 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Popular Prices $1.75 to $3.49
OPEN EVENINGS

BETTY HAT SHOPPE
37-28A 82ND STREET
is moving across the street
FINAL SALE
All Hats Ready Made and Fitted $2.95, formerly $5 to $10
Sale Ends May 14th

OXFORD MEAT MARKET
Meats Poultry Provisions Fish
Orders promptly delivered.
80-18 POLK (37th) AVENUE
Tel. Newtown 9-1662

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO. 8-8100

New Tip Top Delicatessen Stores, Inc.
Store of Friendly Service
We meet chain store prices
82-12 POLK AVENUE HAV. 9-3403

Jackson Food Shop
Dairy Products—Groceries
PROMPT DELIVERY
40-17 82nd Street Newtown 9-7742

JAMAICA

SPRING IS HERE!
Now is the Time for:
Dry Air Cold Storage
Repairs and Remodeling
Beautiful Capes, Scarfs and Jackets
John Bros
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street Republic 9-0400

Tobey's Kiddie Shops, Inc.
163-27 Jamaica Avenue Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
20 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.
Department Stores for Children
Outfitters for Boys and Girls to Sixteen

LYNBROOK

W. B. Franklin Auto Service
Specializing in Ignition & Carburetors
Parts Accessories
Battery Service
Corner Atlantic Avenue and Carter Court
Telephones: Lynbrook 5533 Floral Park 5558

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

Roemhild's Bakery
Birthday and Wedding Cakes Our Specialty
We deliver fresh bread and rolls at your door each morning. Special Stollen (Coffee Cake) on Saturdays.
128 ATLANTIC AVE. LYNBROOK 1175-W

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Next to Queens Boro Gas & Electric Co.

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

Quality Laundry
Excellent Work at Reasonable Rates
Prompt and Courteous Service
27 FRONT STREET EAST ROCKAWAY
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 3383

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY & NEWINS
INCORPORATED
PATCHOGUE - HUNTINGTON
A Metropolitan Department Store as to Merchandise—Style—Service
Proven Reliable for Over 40 Years

JAMES G. SHAND
INCORPORATED
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
We Specialize in the Best
Always Ready to Serve You
—DELIVERY SERVICE—
Tel. Patchogue 1060, Bayport 317

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE
(Continued)

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 565

DIAMONDS — WATCHES — SILVERWARE —
KALLER'S JEWELRY STORE
Repair Work Our Specialty
30 EAST MAIN STREET PHONE 2002

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT LAUNDRY
Telephone Blue Point 1583
Center Moriches 506
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

QUEENS VILLAGE

FAUST BROS.
Queens' Leading Food Market
QUALITY FOODS
"at Lower Prices"
219-11 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Hollis 5-8467

SPECIAL BARGAINS
Dresses—Coats—Suits
Millinery
PHILECE
Queens Theatre Building

RICHMOND HILL

for
Awnings Window-Shades
Venetian Blinds
MAYBECK'S
166-13 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica
Phone Rep. 9-7777

Cocomalt
John Luck, Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Ave. RICH. HILL 2-4001

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
GARDEN SUPPLIES—MAZDA LAMPS
ELECTRIC AND PLUMBING SUPPLIES
Jamaica Avenue, Corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

AN AUTHORIZED FREDERICS FRANCHISE SALON
MURRAY WENTZELL
HAIR STYLIST
Prize Winner, The American Beauty and Style Exposition, Grand Central Palace 1932
110-15 Liberty Ave. Vir. 7-2397

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

Phone Richmond Hill 2-3037 Estab. 1874
Hollis 5-5363
WESLEY HAFF
SANITARY
MODERN STORAGE
WAREHOUSE
Movers and Packers
Let us estimate. No obligation.
8710 Lefferts Avenue at Jamaica Ave.

Bob's Millinery Shop
112-23 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill
Style + Satisfaction + Economy

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815, 31 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Mobilgas
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3677

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
GULF OILS
COAL
KOPPERS COKE
TEL. R. V. C. 93, FREEPORT 4642
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

MINART SHOPPE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
CANDY AGENCY
Perfumes Toilet Articles
34 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692
Tel. Rockville Centre 2462

"Flowers for All Occasions"
PATTHEY'S FLOWER SHOP
Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
44A N. VILLAGE AVENUE

Are you looking for a Hairdresser, Madame?
THE MAX
Beauty Salon
is Long Island's Finest.
For an appointment call
ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4036
40 SOUTH PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER
(Continued)

NUNN-BUSH QUEEN QUALITY
WILLIAMS & WELLER
FLEXIES DR. CAMPBELL'S
ENNA JETTICKS
OFFICIAL BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCOUT SHOES
73 NORTH PARK AVENUE

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

MAMARONECK

Helene
Tel. 677
Opposite Best's Mamaroneck
Sportswear from $5.95
Spectator Frocks from $8.95
Evening Gowns from $12.95
SUITS and COATS
at Sale Prices
TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving Packing Storage
27-33 S. 6th Ave. Ph. OAK 8802
CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Ray Auto Electric Corp.
EXIDE BATTERIES
Carburetors—Windshield Wipers
Speedometers—Shock Absorbers
and All Electrical Equipment
Repaired and Adjusted to
Original Factory Specifications
Oak 6866 154 Franklin Ave.

"CERTIFIED" COLD STORAGE SERVICE
Summer's Heat Ruins Furs
Every Garment Cleaned, Examined, Insured
Furs to Order—Restyled—Repaired—Redyed
Summer Rates Are Lowest
BEREY
CRAFTSMEN OF RELIABILITY IN FURS
MOUNT VERNON ARCADE BLDG.
3RD AVE. ENTRANCE OAKWOOD 2554

WILLIAM J. FEE COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE
Fancy Pastries, Pies and Cakes, etc.
Fine Catering
Women's Hand Work of Finest Quality
A call will convince you.
10 EAST PROSPECT AVENUE

THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 E 1st St. cor 3rd Ave.
(Depositor owned and controlled)
Make the Trust Company YOUR bank. Every banking facility and complete banking service

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

NEWBURGH

TEL. 144
WOOLSEY-NASH MOTORS, Inc.
Nash Motor Cars
Sales and Service
STORAGE
Central Valley, N. Y.

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in
APPAREL for WOMEN and CHILDREN
81 WATER STREET

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

JANSEN & FARRINGTON
Clothing and Furnishings
19 WATER STREET

We want your business solely on the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE

Matrix Shoes
KRAMER'S
575 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

LESTER D. GELULA, O. D.
OPTOMETRIST
ANNOUNCES THE REMOVAL OF HIS OFFICES TO
Rm. 308, Pershing Sq. Building
(after March 1, 1935)
271 North Ave. N. R. 6896

NEW ROCHELLE HOUSE OF MUSIC
PROTECT YOUR PIANO
SPECIAL OFFER
A Fine Tuning—A Thorough Cleaning and Disinfecting of your Felts and under the Keyboard
5.00 Complete
We get to where the moths are and preserve the life of your piano.
82 CENTRE AVENUE N. R. 4317

GREGORY'S
SPORTSWEAR, DRESSES, LINGERIE, NEGLIGEES
CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES
524 Main St. New Rochelle 5549

Madeline's Beauty Shop
FREDERIC'S COMBINATION
PERMANENT WAVE 5.00 and 6.50
FREDERIC'S FULL CROQUIGNOLE 6.50
Limited time only.
Room 207 81 Centre Avenue
Telephone N. R. 6536

ANNABELLE CURTAIN SHOPPE
CURTAINS, DRAPES, SLIP COVERS
Made to Order
LAMP SHADES and GIFTS
389 North Avenue, opp. Sickles Avenue
Tel. New Rochelle 6986

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
HAMILTON WATCHES
TELECHRON CLOCKS
SILVERWARE of NATIONAL REPUTATION
565 Main St. New Rochelle 3692

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

JANE DRAKE SHOP
J. BARUCH, *Prop.*
NEW SPRING FROCKS
arriving daily . . .
CHIC, YOUTHFUL STYLES
in regular and half sizes.
Also up to size 46
12 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Socony Service Station
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
657 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 5456

I. B. COHEN
BOYS' CLOTHES
and MEN'S CLOTHES
of QUALITY
507 Main Street N. R. 7100

New System Laundry
5 "Certified" Laundry Services
PHONES
Yonkers 8800 Enterprise 7002
Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800
21-25 HAWTHORNE AVENUE

MAY'S HAT STUDIO
1 BOULEVARD ROCHELLE PARK
at North Avenue
MRS. ROBERT JONES, Manager
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings
One Price — $1.75
9 A. M.-6 P. M.; Sat. 9 A. M.-9 P. M.

Tired Rooms Transformed
IN ONE DAY WITH
WALLHIDE ONE-DAY PAINTING
New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Company*
361 North Avenue, New Rochelle 1000
**We can arrange convenient financing.*

CHAPMAN'S
MEN'S WEAR
546 MAIN ST · NEW ROCHELLE · N.Y.
(Next Door to New Rochelle Trust Co.)

RUDOLPH
HAIRDRESSER, Inc.
Skilled Operators
Highest Type Service
Hair Cuts—Permanents
409 North Avenue New Rochelle 2520

STAMINITE
A MIRROR-LIKE TRANSPARENT COATING FOR LINOLEUM
TAKES THE PLACE OF VARNISH
WEARS LONGER
THOMAS T. HARVEY, Agent
Telephone Larchmont 2239
134 Murray Avenue, Larchmont, N. Y.

LOUISE HAIRDRESSERS
Superior Service, Atmosphere, Refinement—Trained Experts in All Departments of Beauty Culture.
395 NORTH AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 8631, 5362

JAMES GARDNER
PLUMBING
JOBBING
Estimates Furnished
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
N. R. 5774 21 COLUMBUS AVE.

The Cake Box
Tea Room
MARY A. NASH, *Prop.*
DELICIOUS FOOD—COURTEOUS SERVICE
—CATERING
WEDDINGS—RECEPTIONS—BRIDGES
111 Centre Avenue N. R. 6112

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

INSURANCE
and
ANNUITIES
HERBERT J. GRANT
INSURANCE UNDERWRITER
AND BROKER
55 John Street, New York, N. Y., Beekman 3-9400
170 Elm Street, New Rochelle, N. Y., Hamilton 4921

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called for and Delivered
North Avenue at Winyah Hamilton 5050

DE LAURENTE BEAUTY SALON
EXPERT OPERATORS
Hair Cuts—Permanents
590½ MAIN STREET N. R. 2945
Also 5th Floor Ware's Dept. Store, N. R. 2500

TELEPHONES
NEW ROCHELLE 7809 MAMARONECK 90
SPOTLESS—ODORLESS
NON-SHRINKABLE
Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
33 Division Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

The Log Cabin
FLORIST
Fresh Flowers Daily
647 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Near Mayflower

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
GIFTS
LOVELY COLORFUL POTTERY
PORCH FURNITURE
610 Main Street N. R. 996

The Dellwood Dairy Co.
You cannot BEAT our milk but you can WHIP our cream
PHONES Mount Vernon....Oakwood 8600; Yonkers.....Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle..New Rochelle 3232

RUBY LANE STORES
Anniversary Sale Now in Progress
Curtains, Bedspreads, Cotton Frocks and Ladies' Underwear
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY AND LONG ISLAND
546 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

LA ROSE SHOPPE
Sportswear, Bags, Lingerie, Negligees, Corsets and Accessories
525 Main Street (Kresge Building)

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
For Appointment Call SEdgwick 3-0909

MADAM
Are you interested in improving your figure? We introduce to you a new Brassiere with amazing results. Have your figure SCULPTURED at extremely reasonable prices.
CECILE-RAY
8½ W. Fordham Road, near Jerome Ave.
EDNA RAY, formerly with Dorothea Doctors

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
Look for New York display advertising in the news section.

THE BUNNY HAT SHOP
7712 Fifth Avenue
Smart Millinery
SHERMAN MILLINERY
8104 Fifth Avenue
Bridal Veils and Hats Made to Order—Ready to Wear

FOR MOTHER'S DAY
Seaver Bros.
7506 FIFTH AVENUE
WASH DRESSES
In many new styles, new fabrics—new patterns. All fast colors.
$1.00 $1.97 $2.98

Rainer's
HATS OF INDIVIDUALITY
708 Kings Highway Near Ocean Parkway

U. S. Government License to Buy Old Gold
ROBERT LIPTON
Incorporated
JEWELERS
7701 FIFTH AVENUE
(Bay Ridge)
EXPERT WATCH and JEWELRY REPAIRING

FRIEDA HAECKER
Gown Shop
708 Flatbush Avenue
Near Brooklyn Trust Co.
We specialize in youthful women's dresses including half sizes, also chic misses' frocks.

Serving Brooklyn 27 Years
Carlson & Carlson Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Consult Us About Your
PERMANENT WAVE
284 Livingston St. Triangle 5-3708

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

Mother's Day Cards
A Large Assortment
Beautiful Cards
Appropriate Sentiments
MASKIN'S
1023 Flatbush Avenue

ROSEDALE FLORISTS
CORNER CHURCH and OCEAN AVES.
Buckminster 2-7010

Manhattan

Phone RHinelander 4-6487
Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue
at 77th St. Subway Station
New York City

BUtterfield 8-4684
ANNA-MIA
Incorporated
Ladies' Hairdressers
1182 LEXINGTON AVE., N. W. Cor. 81st St.
Our Famous Permanents, $6, $8, $10
Hair Coloring $2.50 up

Self-Setting Permanent Wave
Spiral and croquignole ringlet ends. Soft, natural, self setting.
$5.00 complete
Louis yourhairdresser
Other Items 3 for $1.25
Mon., Tues., Wed.
2586 BROADWAY, near 97th St., NEW YORK
Riverside 9-7929

BARBER SHOP
National City Building
Where Courtesy and Service Are Performed
MR. I. MORSE, Mgr.
17 E. 42nd St. (Subway Entrance)
(Corner Madison Avenue)

Emil's Beauty Salon
Specializing in
Permanent Waves
CROQUIGNOLE and EUGENE
$5.00 $6.50 $7.50
Open From 9:30 to 9:30
232 E. 86th St. Telephone
bet. 2d and 3d Av. RH. 4-9123

NIAGARA FALLS

Call William Gerstmann
How to eliminate all dust and half your time in
CLEANING
one room or your entire home
TEL. 4392-W

Gassler's Market
Groceries—Meat
RUMFORD Baking Powder
HEINZ Soup
WE DELIVER
TEL. 3863 2012 18TH STREET

PEEKSKILL

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY SERVICE INC.
and ZORIC ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
PEEKSKILL 3000-3001
White Plains....10184 | Poughkeepsie...4793
Ossining.....1917 | Croton.....459
Tarrytown.....2359 | Chappaqua.....383
Newburgh.....3178 | Mt. Kisco.....5492
Katonah.....198

Offenbacher's Market
1000 MAIN STREET
PHONES: 1165—1166
Delicatessen—Groceries—Meats
Fruits and Vegetables

CHEVROLET OLDSMOBILE
RIZZUTO MOTOR COMPANY
INCORPORATED
1049-53 PARK STREET
PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK
D. Rizzuto, Pres. Phones 351-352

PELHAM

STAMINITE
A Mirror-Like Transparent Coating for Linoleum. Takes the Place of Varnish —Wears Longer.
THOMAS T. HARVEY, Agent
Telephone Larchmont 2239
134 Murray Avenue, Larchmont, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER

Do You Knit?
If Not, Why Not?
SAVE MONEY
KNIT ONE YOURSELF
Free Instructions. Prices Very Reasonable
Located with Schwartz the Florist
Stephany's Yarn Shop
132 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y.
Near Embassy Theatre—Tel. 174

POUGHKEEPSIE

For Spring Cleaning
B & M Food Market
PHONE 6160 469 MAIN STREET

VENUS FORM COSTUME SLIPS
$1.00
SIZES 32 TO 44
The Wallace Co.

SALTFORD *Says*—
Order Your Flowers Early
for MOTHER'S DAY

Vanitie Beauty Shoppe
39 Cannon Street Phone 4913
Shampoos 50c Long Hair 75c
Finger Wave or Marcel Wave 50c
Rinsets 25c extra
Free parking to our patrons in rear of store.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

Luckey Platt & Co.
66th Anniversary
Special
SUMMER DRESSES
For the woman who wears a size 44 and larger $10. Both sheer and washable fabrics included in this great value-giving array.
$10
See display advertisement in this issue.

SWISS
Cleaners & Dyers
Now is the time to have your winter clothes, draperies and rugs cleaned and stored.
Phone 644 542 Main Street

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Genesee 7415, 8 to 12 A. M.
Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section.

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor.
Order a trial today of real AYSHIRE MILK
Delivered everywhere in Rochester.
MONROE 6616

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Lunch or dine in an atmosphere of harmony at moderate prices
CANDIES ICE CREAM

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinner, 75c and $1.00

STONE 5505
Temple Barber Shop
405 TEMPLE BLDG.
Corner Franklin and North Streets
Fred Frank Jacob Schulz

What will the road ahead look like *FOR YOU*, when your retirement years begin? Let us tell you about
—ANNUITIES—
that will bring your monthly checks for life.
GEORGE DIETRICH Co. INC.
Life Insurance and Annuities
8th Floor, Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
Phone Main 7030 360 Main St. E., Rm. 29

Reilly & Peschke
Tailors
Makers of Fine Garments for Ladies and Gentlemen. All Work Expertly Done.
Remodeling—Repairing

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

PROJANSKY
TAILORS—FURRIERS
for gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
39 EAST AVE STONE 337, 338

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
Rentals—Sales—Management
Mortgages—Insurance
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Ave.—
COAL ~ COKE
Monroe 461

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

SCARSDALE

Blossom Knoll Nurseries
Central Avenue and Ardsley Road
Evergreens—Shrubs—Shade Trees
ROSES - - - PERENNIALS
Fertilizers—Lawn Seed—etc.
TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2096

PLUMBING-HEATING
24-HOUR OIL BURNER SERVICE
Nite Call Mamaroneck 2582-J
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

Fertilizers, Grass and Flower Seed
Everything for House and Garden
Devoe Paints Moth Preventative
Walter A. Hoblin, Inc.
1 Garth Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Telephone 3454

STAMINITE
A Mirror-Like Transparent Coating for LINOLEUM
Takes the Place of Varnish
Wears Longer
THOMAS T. HARVEY, Agent
Telephone Larchmont 2239
134 Murray Avenue, Larchmont, N. Y.

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBINSON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

HARTSDALE COAL COMPANY
Coal - Oil - Wood
Phone: Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
95c to $1.95
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET Tel. 4-9111

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality!
REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schnectady —always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.
The WALLACE CO.

BOOKS
For Recreation as well as for Serious READING—Always Carried in Stock
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

Erie Boulevard Shoe Repairing
Buy Your RUBBERS Here
T. DI LORENZO
154 ERIE BOULEVARD Phone 4-7105

RUBBER FOOTWEAR
KEDS of all kinds
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254-258 STATE STREET

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask us about
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

ZOTOS and JAMAL
No Machine—No Electricity
Other waves from $3.00 to $6.00. All waves include Shampoo—Haircut—Finger Wave.
Martha Crippen Beauty Salon
PHONE 4-6638 1062 CHRISLER AVE.

Walk-Over Shoes
420 STATE STREET

Chas. Holtzmann & Son
INCORPORATED
SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
259 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9510

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
325 STATE STREET
DRESSES
COATS—SUITS
MILLINERY
Smartly Styled—Reasonably Priced

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

FURNITURE
Rugs and Floor Coverings
Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors. Estimates Readily Furnished.
H. S. BARNEY CO.
"Schenectady's Greatest Store"
STATE STREET Tel. 4-8411

WALLHIDE PRIMER
For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

SCOTIA

Scotia Tire & Battery Service
GEORGE A. KEEFER, Prop.
VLEY ROAD and TEN BROECK STREET
Batteries, Tires and Accessories
Gasoline ESSO Oils
PHONE 2-6114

"Nothing is too much trouble"
WAYNE R. BROWN
COAL
MANUFACTURED ICE
For Automatic Heat see the MOTORSTOKER in operation at
51 MOHAWK AVENUE

G. E. VAN VORST Co., Inc.
PLUMBING—HEATING
ROOFING
Sporting Goods, Hardware
Household Furnishings
Full Line Sherwin-Williams Paints
47 MOHAWK AVENUE Phone 2-7311
BRANCH at 302 MOHAWK AVENUE

L. C. WESTON
MILK and CREAM
Phone 2-6394-M 210 Root Ave.

SYRACUSE

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
724 CHIMES BUILDING
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice

Empire Wallpaper & Paint Co., Inc.
Complete Line of Wallpaper and Paints
The Store With the Green Front
223 West Water Street

SCRAP BOOKS...
Bring out your clippings and choice articles. A Monitor Scrap Book will keep them in permanent, convenient form. Looseleaf, 100 pages, 9x12½, 75c each, postpaid.
Kenneth B. Green, Printer
Telephone 6-1426 2912 S. Salina St.

H. A. Hyde
has ready for you the cleverest
New Spring Hats
Prices from
$1.95 to $10.00
435 SOUTH WARREN STREET
Mabel Hyde Tallman

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genessee St. Tel. 2-0163

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

Forman Genesee Garage
Diamond Tires
Storage, Gas, Oil, Batteries
General Repair and Towing
24-Hour Service
800 E. GENESEE ST.

TROY

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Exclusive Wall Paper Patterns
ANDERSON WALL PAPER & PAINT CORP.
18 Fourth Street, Troy, N. Y.

R. C. Reynolds, Inc.
Authorized Norge Distributors
NORGE
Better refrigeration
MONUMENT SQUARE

UTICA

GUY BASILE
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE
INSURANCE
TELEPHONE 4-0606
212 GENESEE UTICA, N. Y.

WEDDING RINGS
in Platinum and Gold
WEDDING SILVER
in the finest new patterns
W. B. WILCOX COMPANY
246 GENESEE STREET PHONE 2-0018

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

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Smart Spring Dresses at Our New Low Prices
100% Camel's Hair Coat, $16.75
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Modern Ice Refrigerators
Crystal Clear Ice Cubes
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WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday.
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

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For Plumbing and Heating of all kinds call
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NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

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Spring Cleaning Needs
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"Patronized by Particular People"

This Is National Cotton Week
√ Cotton Play Frocks—Home Frocks
Street Frocks—All kinds of Frocks.
√ Nelly Don Frocks
Exclusive in White Plains with
RUTH RICHARDS
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M. STEIN Millinery
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Safety First for your FURS
New Modern Cold Fur Storage Vaults on Premises.
1% on Your Valuation Above $500 Value.
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FREE DELIVERY
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TEL. W. P. 8680
MOTH BAG Free With Quart Can of FLIT
Leg of Lamb.....23c lb.

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Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

A complete list of these programs will appear in the Monitor on the first Thursday of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Alabama

Birmingham—Sundays, 8:15 a. m., WSGN, 1310kc.

Arkansas

Blytheville—Wednesdays, 10:30 a. m., KLCN, 1200kc.

Little Rock—First and third Sundays, 1:30 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc.

California

Eureka—Wednesdays, 9 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc.

Hollywood—Sundays, 1 p. m., KMTR, 570kc.

Long Beach—Daily and Sundays, 2 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Los Angeles—Daily and Sundays, 5 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc.

Los Angeles—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, monthly, eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth, 8 a. m.; when period falls on Friday, 7:45 a. m., KFI, 640kc.

San Diego—In "Good Cheer Hour," co-operating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County; last Saturdays, 9 a. m., KFSD, 600kc.

San Francisco—Week days, 8 a. m., Sundays, 8:15 a. m., KYA, 1230kc.

Santa Barbara—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30 a. m., KDB, 1500kc.

Colorado

Denver—Thursdays, 8:45 p. m., KLZ, 560kc.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Tuesdays, 10:30 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

District of Columbia

Washington—Thursdays, 5:45 p. m., WOL, 1310kc.

Florida

Jacksonville—Thursdays, biweekly, 12:05 p. m., WJAX, 900kc.

Miami—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WQAM, 560kc.

Pensacola—Mondays, 9:30 a. m., WCOA, 1340kc.

Georgia

Atlanta—Every other Saturday, 1:15 p. m., WGST, 890kc.

Columbus—Wednesdays, 1:30 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.

Macon—Saturdays, 7 a. m., WMAZ, 1180kc.

Hawaii

Honolulu—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., Thursdays 7 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Illinois

Chicago—Week days, 7:30 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc.

Indiana

Elkhart—Friday and Saturday, May 3 and 4, 5:30 p. m., WTRC, 1310kc.

Evansville—Third Sundays, 6:15 p. m., WGBF, 630kc.

Fort Wayne—Sundays, 9 a. m., WOWO, 1160kc.

Indianapolis—Fridays, 8:30 p. m., WFBM, 1230kc.

Terre Haute—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:15 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Kansas

Kansas City—First Sundays, 5:15 p. m., WLBF, 1420kc.

Topeka—Third Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WIBW, 580kc.

Wichita—Second and fourth Sundays, 5:15 p. m., KFH, 1300kc.

Kentucky

Lexington—First Mondays, 8 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc.

Louisville—Second and fourth Saturdays, 9:30 a. m.; fourth Wednesdays, 9:15 a. m., WAVE, 940kc.

Louisville—Third Mondays, 3:15 p. m., WHAS, 820kc.

Paducah—Wednesdays, 1:10 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc.

Louisiana

New Orleans—Tuesdays and Fridays, 12:45 p. m.; Sundays, 6:30 p. m., WBNO, 1200kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Maryland

Cumberland—Second and last Thursdays, 10 a. m., WTBO, 800kc.

Hagerstown—Saturdays, May 4 and 18, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30 p. m., WBSO, 920kc.

Michigan

Bay City—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:45 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc.

Detroit—Week days, 8:30 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc.

Ironwood—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc.

Muskegon—Thursdays, 10:15 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc.

Royal Oak—Sundays, 5 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc.

Mississippi

Gulfport—Second and fourth Saturdays, 9 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc.

Vicksburg—Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc.

Missouri

Cape Girardeau—Wednesdays and Thursdays; May 15 and 16; June 12 and 13; July 10 and 11; Aug. 7 and 8; Sept. 4 and 5, 9 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc.

Columbia—Sundays, 5:30 p. m., KFRU, 630kc.

Nebraska

Lincoln and Omaha—Thursdays, 12:30 p. m., KFAB, 770kc.

Scottsbluff—First and third Tuesdays, 8 a. m., KGKY, 1500kc.

York—Second and fourth Tuesdays, 8 a. m., KGBZ, 930kc.

Nevada

Reno—First and third Fridays, 8:15 a. m., KOH, 1380kc.

New Jersey

Atlantic City—Wednesdays, 11:30 a. m., WPG, 1100kc.

Newark—Fourth Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc.

Red Bank—Fourth Fridays, 4 p. m., WBRB, 1210kc.

New York

Buffalo—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc.

New York City—Tuesdays, 11:30 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Olean—Tuesdays, May 7, 14, 21, and 28, 10:15 a. m., WHDL, 1420kc.

Rochester—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc.

Syracuse—Wednesdays, 1:15 p. m., WFBL, 1300kc.

Troy—Second Mondays, 6:30 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc.

Utica—Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.

Woodside—Wednesdays, 8 a. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Rocky Mount—Sundays, May 12 and 19, 1:30 p. m., WEED, 1420kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Alternate Thursdays, 8 a. m., WKRC, 550kc.

Cincinnati—Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc.

Cleveland—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WHK, 1390kc.

Columbus—Alternate Thursdays, 10 a. m., WAIU, 640kc.

Dayton—Thursday, Friday, Saturday, May 9, 10, 11, 7:30 a. m.; Sunday, May 12, 4:45 p. m., WHIO, 1260kc.

Toledo—Alternate Tuesdays, 9 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City—Second and fourth Sundays, 4:30 p. m., KOMA, 1480kc.

Tulsa—First and third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KTUL, 1400kc.

Oregon

Eugene—May 6 to 11, inclusive, 7:45 a. m., KORE, 1420kc.

Klamath Falls—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc.

Marshfield—Third Fridays, 1 p. m., KOOS, 1200kc.

Portland—First Sundays, 2:30 p. m.; Thursdays, 7:45 a. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Portland—Tuesdays, 9:45 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc.

Salem—Sunday, May 12, 4:15 p. m., KSLM, 1370kc.

Pennsylvania

Altoona—Fourth Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc.

Philadelphia—Thursdays, May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; June 6, 13, 20; 7:15 p. m., WDAS, 1370kc.

Pittsburgh—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., KQV, 1380kc.

South Carolina

Greenville—Fridays, 11:15 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

South Dakota

Huron—Fridays, 1 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc.

Pierre—Wednesdays, 2 p. m., KGFX, 630kc

Watertown—Thursdays, 2:30 p. m., KGCR, 1310kc.

Texas

Amarillo—Sundays, 1:45 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc.

Austin—Sundays, 9:45 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc.

Corpus Christi—Wednesdays, 9:15 a. m., Saturdays, 10:15 a. m.; Sundays, 1 p. m., KGFI, 1500kc.

Dallas—Sundays, 2 p. m., KRLD, 1040kc

Fort Worth—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc.

Galveston—Wednesdays, 12:30 p. m., KLUF, 1370kc.

Houston—Sundays, 3:45 p. m., KPRC, 920kc.

Port Arthur—Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KPAC, 1260kc.

San Antonio—Wednesdays, 5:45 p. m., KTSA, 550kc.

Weslaco—Sundays, 3 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc.

Virginia

Newport News—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.

Petersburg—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc.

Richmond—Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WRVA, 1110kc.

Washington

Aberdeen—Sundays, 5:30 p. m., KXRO, 1310kc.

Olympia—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., KGY, 1210kc.

Seattle—Mondays and Thursdays, 7:45 a. m., KJR, 970kc.

Spokane—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., KGA, 1470kc.

Tacoma—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., KMO, 1330kc.

Walla Walla—Fridays, 7:45 a. m., KUJ, 1370kc.

Yakima—Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., KIT, 1310kc.

West Virginia

Huntington—Second Mondays, 8:45 a. m., WSAZ 1190kc.

Wisconsin

Janesville—Thursdays, 8:45 a. m., WCLO, 1200kc.

Milwaukee—Every other week, week days, 6:30 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc.

Poynette—Thursdays, 2:30 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc.

Wyoming

Casper—May 6 to 11, inclusive, 9 a. m., KDFN, 1440kc.

Sheridan—Mondays, 7:30 p. m., KWYO, 1370kc.

Canada

British Columbia

Chilliwack—Sundays, 8:45 p. m., CHWK, 780kc.

Vancouver—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CJOR, 660kc.

Victoria—Sundays, 4:30 p. m., CFCT, 1450kc.

Ontario

Hamilton—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc.

Ottawa—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CRCO, 880kc.

St. Catharines—Mondays and Thursdays, 10:30 p. m., CKTB, 1200kc.

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

Melbourne—Fridays, 10:30 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc.

New Zealand

Auckland—First Tuesdays, 9 p. m., 1ZB, (Friendly Road), 1090kc.

Shortwave

Boston—Sundays, 5:15 p. m., W1XAL, 6040kc-49.7m.

[A Monthly Radiocast Feature on the first Thursday]

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Georgia

Savannah—Week days, no regular time assigned, WTOC, 1260kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.

Changes in Schedule

Indiana

Indianapolis—Week days, 3:30 p. m., WFBM, 1230kc.

Ohio

Zanesville — Week days, 3 p. m., WALR, 1210kc.

Plane Does Five Miles On Ounce of Gasoline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Edwin Elliott, local high school student, who has made model airplane building a hobby, has designed a high-wing cabin monoplane that recently made an 18-minute flight from the United States naval air base at Moffett Field. The world record for craft of this type is 21 minutes.

Powered by a one-cylinder Brown Jr. motor, the plane, weighing only six pounds, ascended to a 1000-foot altitude, circled for 18 minutes and landed three quarters of a mile from the starting point.

It is estimated by air-base pilots that the plane, which has a six-foot wingspread, actually flew about five miles, reaching a top speed of 30 miles an hour. The flight was made with an ounce of gasoline, the plane being equipped with a two-ounce capacity tank.

National Officers Chosen By State Garden Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Members of the National Council of State Garden Clubs at their annual meeting, held here at the Ambassador Hotel, elected Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs of Dallas, Texas, as president. Other national officers included: First vice-president, Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis, Paris, Ky.; recording secretary, Mrs. Forest Huttenlocher, Des Moines, Iowa; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. H. Buxton, Peabody, Mass.

A group of regional vice-presidents was chosen to represent the Central Atlantic states, the South Atlantic states, the North Central states, the South Central states, the Mountain states, and the Pacific Coast states.

Daily Features

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

Pun

The examiners were checking up the students' papers.

"Can't let this youth pass," said one, handing his colleague a paper. "He can't spell properly."

"What's he done wrong?" asked the other.

"He spells 'proceed' with only one 'e'," said the first.

"Where's he come from?" his colleague asked.

"Ceylon," came the reply.

"H'm," smiled the second, "that accounts for the spelling. He comes from the land of the Cingalese."—*Answers.*

Why Were They There?

An enthusiastic supporter of the local football team arrived at the ground one day and saw a load of bricks there. He approached the club secretary and asked, "Wouldn't half bricks have been better?"

"Half bricks!" exclaimed the secretary. "We couldn't build a pavilion with half bricks."

"Oh!" said the supporter, wonderingly, "are they for a pavilion?"—*Ashington Collieries Magazine.*

The Method

"I know where the 'lectricity comes from that lights our house," said Alice.

"Where does it come from?" queried her aunt.

"From the wall," replied Alice. "When Ma wants a light, she unbuttons it."

Respectful

"One shouldn't speak disrespectfully about one older than oneself, should one?"

"Quite right, sir," said the waiter.

"Very well, then I shall refrain from expressing my opinion of the chicken you just served!"

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Number Seven

AMONG the numerals which constantly recur in the Old and New Testaments, the most prominent would appear to be the number seven; indeed it has been computed that in one way or another it is referred to nearly 600 times within the pages of the Bible (International Standard Bible Encyclopedia: p. 2159). The Jews were not the only people who considered this numeral as of special significance, for we find that "the Babylonians regarded 7 as the number of totality or completeness" (Ibid.); while the same number seems to have been stressed in greater or lesser degree among the Indians, the Chinese, the Celts and others; suggesting that its use was not limited to any one country or group. It is usual to trace the supposed significance of seven to its occurrence in nature or astronomy—particularly in the seven stars of "Arcturus" (cf. Job 9:9) or the "Great Bear"; or, again, in the days of the week, corresponding to the four monthly phases of the moon, each of approximately seven days' duration. (Cf. Hastings Dictionary: III, p. 563.)

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Tea Sugars

HOSTESSES planning informal parties often wish for something that will add a touch of novelty to the tea table or refreshment tray. With this in mind a bright girl set about converting ordinary loaf sugar into charming and original tea sugars.

With sharp scissors she cut from large red gumdrops tiny hearts, fastening one or two to each loaf by a drop or two of sugar-and-water sirup. These sugars were used at a valentine party; and they, of course, suggested tiny shamrocks and harps cut out of green gumdrops, for St. Patrick's Day affairs, etc. The small flowers sold for decorating birthday cakes were also used in the same way to adorn white loaf sugar; and dainty colored cubes were made by tinting ordinary white ones with the commercial coloring used for fancy icings.

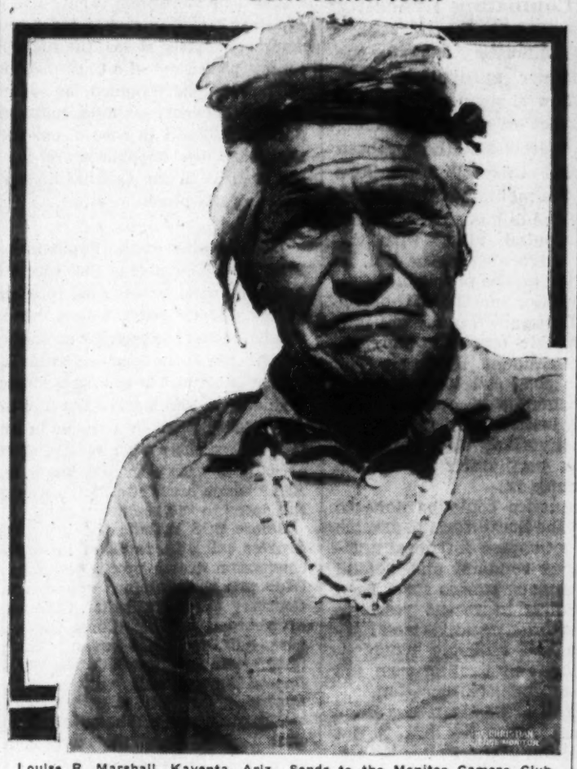
When a dozen of any of these varieties were arranged in a little box, they looked so attractive few women expecting to entertain could resist, and the originator of the idea found a vocation which she expects to use as a side line long after she gets back on regular working schedule again. Gertrude H.

Quotation for Today

THEY who the faults of others bring to you,
Be sure they'll bear to others your faults too.

—SAADI

100 Per Cent American



Louise R. Marshall, Kayenta, Ariz., Sends to the Monitor Camera Club This Interesting Study of a Navajo Indian

Brevities

Humorist: A traveler claims that he has found the world's largest palm. We fancy we know the hotel porter he's referring to.

Pathfinder: "The tocsin of war is sounding again," says a writer. Now if we could only find an anti-tocsin, it wouldn't be so bad.

Life: "Let me off at the next stop, conductor. I thought this was a lunch-wagon."

The South Through A Windshield

16.

On to Houston

AS THE tourist crosses the Sabine River, Orange is the first Texas city to welcome him. Here is a good place for him to examine his maps and note an interesting fact: In the ocean-to-ocean trip from Jacksonville, Fla., to Los Angeles, the motorist rolls up more than a third of his total mileage in Texas!

Asking a citizen of Orange if he knows a certain fellow-Texan in El Paso is rather like inquiring of a man in New York if he knows a certain fellow-American in Chicago. The distance between the latter points is considerably shorter.

Hm-m—170,183,440 acres! What a state!

A short run beyond Orange brought us into a welcome wooded country; and before we realized it, we were in Beaumont, famous for its oil refineries and its ship canal lined with industries. In a state the size of Texas, of course, there are so many things that are merely the "largest in the United States" that the visitor ceases to be excited by anything that is not at least the "largest in the world." In Beaumont's sister city, Port Arthur, then, we took note of the world's largest oil refinery and, so far as we know, the largest asphalt plant in the universe.

But Houston was beckoning us on; and it was with a glad thrill that we saw its tall buildings begin to loom. Here we were about to enter a city which in 1920 could barely squeeze out a census report of 138,272; but which took a sudden spurt and beat its rival, Dallas, into the 300,000 class—and today numbers more than 340,000. We were driving into Houston, which 20 years ago was an inland city, 50 miles from the Gulf; but which today, thanks to an amazing ship canal, is America's fourth seaport in exports. Seventeen railroads converge at this marvel city, and unload; and ships flying 70 flags—from every maritime nation—come up the canal and take away the products of the empire which is Texas.

If Houston ever needs money, she knows where to get it. Her favorite son is Jesse Jones, head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. (And now, naturally, because a Texan is its head, it is the "world's largest bank." Ho-hum.) — DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To Be Continued)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Friend in Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

THE following incident took place on the Galibier Mountain early this spring:

Five students started to climb the mountain one Friday morning, despite warnings of unfavorable weather. During the climb one of the men fell and sustained an injury which rendered him unable to move. His companions, exhausted by the climb and cold weather conditions, were unable to carry him back and so went for help.

A section of an infantry heard of the mishap and set out to the rescue on Friday evening. With difficulty they managed to reach the student after a four hours' climb; but with the raging gales and treacherous footing, they too were unable to bring him down the mountain. They left provisions and a large wolf hound with him to keep him warm, and returned to their base.

The next day a second expedition attempted to rescue the student, but the members were beaten back by the blizzard. On Sunday a third expedition started out, and succeeded in reaching him; and great was their joy to find him alive with the faithful dog in his arms.

This time he was safely brought down from the mountain top, having spent two bitterly cold nights there with 54 degrees of frost. He knows that but for the warmth afforded by the dog, he might not have survived.

It is expected that the French Alpine Society will award the dog a medal. Whether it does nor not, all who read of this example of faith, steadfastness, and devotion, will rejoice in the manifestation of such qualities by the "friend of man."

What They Say

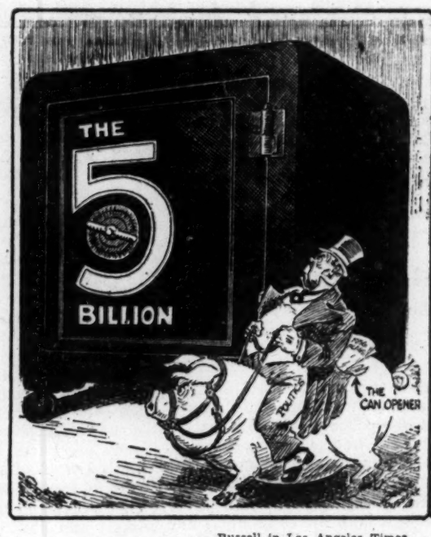
In Greece

"The question of regime is one for the people alone—not for the politicians."—*Gen. George Condylis.*

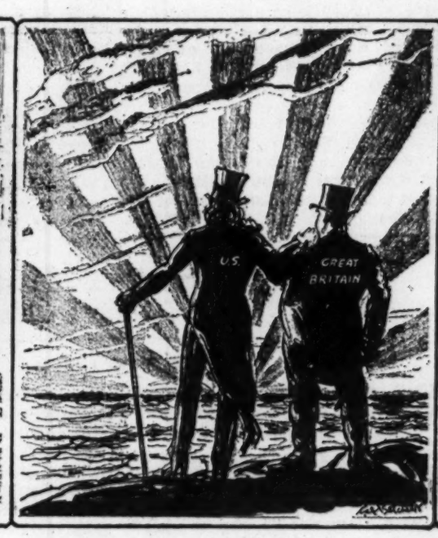
Security

"Security never came by legislation. Security comes only through industry, thrift and courage."—*Roger W. Babson.*

Cartoons of the Week



—Russell in Los Angeles Times
Looking for a Hitching Post!



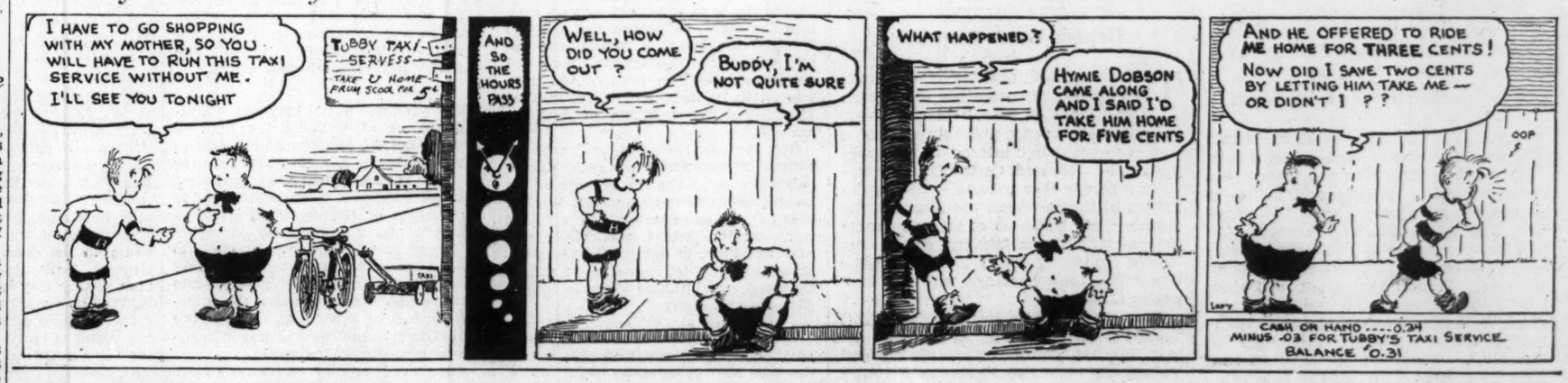
—Batchelor in New York Daily News
Two Faces East. Why Not?

—Smith in San Francisco Examiner
Crumbs of Comfort

—Fitzpatrick in St Louis Post Dispatch
Gun Talk

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hymie Dobson Again*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*The Master He Left Behind*

By CARMACK

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Security

WITH this issue the Monitor closes a series of articles on the world's quest for social and economic security, sought largely through devices of social insurance such as the pending Economic Security bill in the United States Senate, but depending also upon many other even more basic questions of national policy such as conservation of resources, control of the business cycle, peace and war, and so forth.

In some respects the great popular urge for security in many nations seems a phenomenon of only recent times, intensified by the depression of the last few years. Security has, of course, been a primary desire from the dawn of human history. But other qualities, other characteristics, other goals have appealed more to the imagination. In consequence, the literature of the race is full of encomiums on courage and daring while the few references to security are nearer the view of the witch, Hecate, in "Macbeth":

> Security is mortals' chiefest enemy.

Now security, if sought in stratagems and greed, in indolence and ease, in accumulation solely of material goods, or in cowardly retreat from responsibility, is indeed an enemy. It not only tends to harm others, but also ends in the greatest insecurity for the seeker. It is because of these ways which mortals have of seeking security that it appears sometimes an enemy. We need a truer, higher sense of security, fit for association with the idea not of mortality but of the immortality of man.

Security belongs to man as a part of his birthright in the universe of a God who is good. It is the rightful result of justice, not merely legal but moral and social, in the actions of men and society. Isaiah described it thus:

> He that walketh righteously and speaketh uprightly; he that despiseth the gain of oppressions, . . . and shutteth his eyes from seeing evil;
>
> He shall dwell on high: his place of defence shall be the munitions of rocks: bread shall be given him; his waters shall be sure.

It is right that nations should try to shadow forth and give expression to this security. So far as human forms and organization can spread and soften the impact of social hazards, give more just distribution of the fruits of toil and shield with compassion the victims of misfortune, they are serving purposes that come from higher than human impulse.

Governments may do their best, and their best is the least they should do, yet it should be understood that even governments cannot make perpetual a status quo nor insure positively any individual's future. There is no absolute security in a physical world and material things, for these are in continual change. Amid them the only security is in constant alertness, adjustment and forward-looking activity.

True security is still a thing of vision, fire, faith and fortitude. It requires gratefulness, courage and confidence—gratefulness for the riches of earth thus far unfolded, courage even in adversity to face the future with hope and energy, and confidence that a power stronger than that of men moves them on toward a higher destiny. It requires that, whatever assurances may be devised for the material so-called necessities of existence, these shall be taken not as a bed of ease but as a footing for a nobler climb.

Thus fired and caparisoned, man will achieve a realization of security which, though not scorning but rather cherishing the best that earthly organization can afford, will forbear to place its ultimate confidence in anything less than the Most High. Then, as in Addison's amplified translation of one of the odes of Horace,

> Should the whole frame of nature round him break
> In ruin and confusion hurled,
> He, unconcerned, would hear the mighty crack,
> And stand secure amidst a falling world.

Smoldering Fire of Ethiopia

BECAUSE of the repeated delays which the negotiations for a settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian controversy are encountering, a serious construction is beginning to be placed upon the situation. The seriousness of the problem is heightened by reports that Italy contemplates a campaign in Africa next autumn. Moreover, the new contingents of Italian troops in Eritrea and Somaliland, reinforced by native soldiers, and the expansionist aims commonly attributed to Mussolini, strengthen the feeling that something more than defense is in prospect.

Now the question arises whether in such an eventuality the powers are to sit idly by and permit a smoldering fire to flame up. The whole controversy has been put up to the League Council. Twice it has been postponed. It is due to come up again this month. Meanwhile there has been delay in appointing a committee of conciliation, and the scope of the committee again is a matter to which no small importance attaches. The expense imposed upon Italy in East Africa is believed hardly warranted by the desire to gain redress for border raids.

Hence the apprehensions felt in the chancelleries of Europe. The peace of Africa is no less important to the general feeling of security than is the peace of any other part of the world. While the difficulty may seem to center upon wells in the desert, the delineation of a border and the safety of widely scattered people, the implications are far greater.

It is essential, therefore, that an awakened sense of responsibility for the weak as well as the strong should be exerted in the interests of a just and equitable settlement of this delicate situation before it reaches an explosive stage.

Methods of Combating Lynching

THE Senate filibuster against the Costigan-Wagner antilynching bill, which has now shelved the bill, has been in one respect an exception among filibusters. The addresses of the southern Senators opposing this bill have been lengthy, but in the main they have stuck to the subject, have discussed it seriously and have contributed, along with the speeches of the advocates of the bill, to public information on the problem.

There is no question but that the object sought in the Costigan-Wagner bill is a wholly commendable one. The suppression of what President Roosevelt has called a "vile form of collective murder" and the establishment of orderly processes of criminal justice are aims in which most citizens instinctively co-operate. Yet honest opinions may differ as to the most effective methods.

No greater injustice could be done to many leaders in the South than to assume that because they oppose a federal antilynching bill they condone and defend lynching. Tremendous strides have been made by the South in recent years in building up a sentiment against mob lawlessness and toward reducing lynching. This has been done by dealing with the subject as a state and local question.

Senator Edward L. Costigan has done well to emphasize that his bill is not aimed at any section of the United States. The facts are that a considerable proportion of lynchings have taken place outside the South in recent years. It is also a fact that in whatever locality it occurs, such a travesty on justice is a smirch on the national reputation and hence to some extent a national concern.

How properly to couple this national interest with local and state sentiment for law and order without antagonizing and vitiating that local sentiment—on which, in the last analysis, the suppression of lynching depends—is the crux of the problem.

"'I realize," said Senator Hugo L. Black of Alabama, "that it may be impossible to appeal to those who think they know more about the problem than those who live with it. People have always been anxious to impress the ideas of those who live a thousand miles away upon the local habits, manners and customs of those whom they do not know."

Eleven states of the Union have laws laying financial responsibility upon the city or county in which a lynching occurs, as it is proposed to do federally. Critics of the federal bill hold that more will be accomplished by application and extension of these state laws than by raising the bogey of federal interference.

Unmistakably the bringing up of the Costigan-Wagner bill for debate has had a useful effect in focusing the attention of the country on this problem. When and if its enactment would represent a genuine agreement of public purpose, including a substantial portion of southern sentiment and a realistic determination of northern states to deal with the same manifestations in their own borders, it may well become law. But it is of the utmost importance meanwhile to preserve that local and state sentiment which is now exerting the most effective pressure against lynching.

British Arms Inquiry

THE first public meeting of the royal commission investigating the British arms industry was held yesterday. The small attendance probably was not a true gauge of public interest in the questions to be discussed. Certainly if the testimony before this tribunal—the first in British history to weigh the future of the private arms trade—is at all comparable to that which was brought out in the United States by the Senate Munitions Committee, the hearings will not lack public attention.

It is easy to exaggerate the part that munitions makers play in bringing on war. But that their operations have helped to prolong wars and to frustrate efforts to establish peace, and that they have often beclouded the outlook for international understanding will be difficult to disprove.

The evidence on these points is already well established. The British investigation will surprise no one if it adds to this evidence—as the American inquiry has—details and aspects so startling as to make the public demand for reform adamant.

Yet it is not in the best interests of peace to imagine that all munitions makers are scoundrels, and that to take their profits away from them will end the possibility of war. The royal commission's inquiry aims at ascertaining facts, not arousing emotions. Its service will be twofold if it sets some of the more extreme notions about munitioneering and warmaking at rest while offering thoroughgoing methods to curb those abuses which are now pretty well known.

Radio to the Rescue

Book News of the Day

SOMETHING of the terseness and suspense which mark the flash of an SOS is aroused by Karl Baarslag's splendid account of the part wireless telegraphy has played in mitigating the perils of the sea (SOS TO THE RESCUE. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.50).

It is little more than twenty-five years ago since Jack Binns made radio synonymous with safety at sea, the night Siasconsett picked out of a Cape Cod fog his call: "Republic rammed by unknown steamship, twenty-six miles southwest of Nantucket. Badly in need of assistance." Binns and the Republic mark the first big moment in the exciting history Mr. Baarslag has pieced together.

The ramming of the Republic by the Florida in the winter of 1909 was not the first time wireless was used to bring aid at sea. Eleven years before, Marconi's strange gadget had been the means of saving the crew of the Goodwin Sands Lightship in England. The sinking of Nantucket Lightship in 1905 marked the first time a radio SOS figured in a rescue in American waters, the author recalls, although actually it wasn't an SOS but a frantic HELP which brought a lighthouse tender full speed to the rescue.

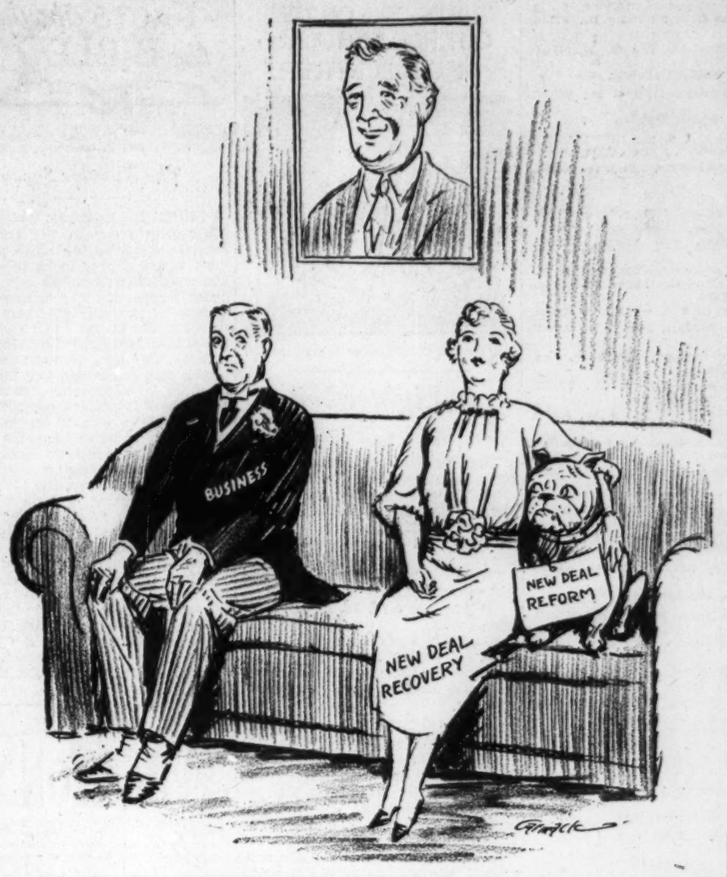
Before SOS became the international distress call as a result of international convention drawn up at Berlin in 1906, CQD was the standard emergency call. Contrary to general belief, CQD was not an abbreviation for "Come Quick Danger"; nor does SOS mean, "Save Our Ship." The first was CQ, the old landliner's general call, with a letter D appended for distress. SOS became the standard danger call because this combination of letters in the Morse code (. . . — — — . . .) cannot easily be mistaken for anything else.

In recounting the dramatic details of famous rescues, Mr. Baarslag pays tribute to radio operators who have gone down at their posts. Jack Phillips of the Titanic, Ronald Ferguson of the Empress of Ireland and O'Laughlin of the Vestris are numbered among the many wireless men whose devotion to duty wins acknowledgment.

His recollections of the feeble efforts of early ship's radio offer interesting contrast to developments in recent years. "There was both hope and promise," he observes, "in this infant science with the stride of a giant and the speed of thought, which could summon help from far over the horizon in the space of a second."

Today, the author points out, it is not uncommon for Sayville, L. I., to hear the big American liner Manhattan clearing her last messages for the homeland after she has taken on the Hamburg pilot 3000 miles away. H. T.

"Love Me, Love My Dog"



When Berliners Unbend

THE Berliner does not wear his heart upon his sleeve—nor his humor. At first sight he is stiff, somewhat unresponsive and forbidding, weighing up the unknown person by standards all his own and letting smiles and blandishments pass unnoticed—even at times appearing to misunderstand happy good nature as weakness. A few more encounters, however, and his unnatural reticence generally breaks down altogether.

There are, indeed, some rare individuals who never seem to thaw, except in the secret recesses of the home; grim rather solemn rocks of people on whom the usual chitter-chatter of friendly exchange appears thrown away. But even this type betrays an innate goodness by a faint twinkle of the eye or a slight warmth in the voice, especially when a small child creeps up.

It is a bleak day in winter. The thermometer runs low and a sharp wind chills even the fur-clad shoppers in an open market. The sellers, mostly women, are shapeless bundles of skirts and shawls. The few men behind the stalls are poor specimens, both in bulk and bravery, compared with their sturdy womenfolk. Selling on the open market is a Spartan business. But there is good humor everywhere. As usual the vegetable woman has a crowd round her. It is hard to tell whether her customers come because of the excellence of her wares or because of the flood of good-humored nonsense which falls from her lips.

"Ach, Guten Tag, meine Dame! One little minute! I want to give the little Fräulein here two tons of spinach! What, two pounds?—ach, I made a mistake, but a little bunch of parsley for you to wear on your hat when you go out with your young man. What? too dear? meine Dame, I paid that mueh for it wholesale to that rogue of a peasant."

All this comes out almost uninterruptedly while her fat amiable face creases into a perpetual smile and her little blue eyes twinkle under her man's cloth cap. Only the poor, war-wounded husband appears able to check the torrent of talk for a few seconds. But when he fumblingly tries to help he is soon told to be off home and take a warm "Schluck" of coffee!

The poultryman at the next stall bangs his fowls and slaps their plump sides to persuade a hesitant customer to clinch the bargain. Yet all the time his eyes are wandering over the passing crowd. He chaffs the maids or reproaches a customer for neglecting him that day. Meanwhile, the reluctant buyer has made as if to move on. The poultry seller's eyes immediately return to business. "Fräulein, you know me," he begins, "I can tell a good thing when I see it" (with a broad wink at one of the buxom maids looking on). "That's a first-class bird—and cheap, too!" "What do you mean by cheap—it's too heavy!" "Then take that one!" "No, that's too skinny!"

This is too much for him. "What a pernickety wife you'll make. Never know what you want!" Another few minutes of this kind of banter and the girl looks again at the first bird, which she decides to take, the new inducement being a reduction of a few pfennigs in the pound. The poultryman is left chuckling loudly over the women's funny ways!

A crowded streetcar often means lots of fun. A timid young girl asks, "Can I travel with you to the Zoo?" The conductor, a middle-aged family man, answers, "A pretty girl like you can go anywhere with me. Hop in!" The harassed conductor can hardly circulate. A fat man insists on squeezing in. He is very argumentative and by no means satisfied with the distribution of the straphangers. A discussion follows, the stout man getting very heated. Everyone joins in. Finally, a wag suggests that Mr. Discontent should push his way through to the island of space which must exist at the front of the car. The struggle fought with elbows and sheer avoirdupois begins humorously but threatens trouble before the last man is elbowed out of the way.

The music hall comedian would have a thin repertoire without his Berliner or Saxon or Bavarian imitations. None goes down better with audiences than the impersonation of the gruff Berliner, with his brusque-sounding speech. He has to be transferred to the South dialect, knickerbockers and all, and confronted with a menu of which the majority of the dishes are dressed up in unfamiliar names, to draw the greatest laughter from the crowds. And when the comedian imitates the Berliner's insistence upon the superiority of Berlin speech and Berlin *Wurst* he brings the house down. Perhaps the real explanation of the comedian's success in the role is that the Berliner is genuinely satisfied with his city and does in his heart of hearts consider it the ideal city—the home of all that is good and worthy! J. E. WILLIAMS

North . . South . . East . . West

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee"

By Frank L. Perrin

SOME years ago as I sat apprehensively on a shaded platform in a grove on the outskirts of a little Wisconsin city, I was vaguely aware that the Silver Cornet Band, led by the village blacksmith, was playing the inspiring strains of "America." I was aware that when the music ceased the preacher-chairman of the day would rise and introduce me as the orator of the occasion, and that I, bowing, would undertake my first Fourth of July speech. Had it been within my power then I would have persuaded the band to play on and on, even into the night. Patriotism had risen to a high pitch, but as it rose my courage and whatever of reassurance I possessed seemed to ebb. The need of the hour seemed to be more and better martial music, and fewer flights of youthful oratory.

But the song lives on, and with or without it, apparently, the rising tide of patriotism refuses to ebb. A more or less inconspicuous news item in the Monitor a day or two ago disclosed the fact that in the Boston district, particularly, this new-found love of country is finding expression in the determination of several thousand unnaturalized aliens to become citizens—and voters.

The inquirer quite naturally looks about him to discover what has caused this tidal wave of spontaneous patriotism. Is it the silent but persistent fear that in those countries to which the voluntary exiles still owe allegiance in the name of king, potentate or dictator there remain those germinant seeds of war which may, soon or late, cause them to return to defend that which they no longer cherish? Or is there another and even more compelling reason? Some incentive which has not yet been publicly disclosed has awakened and aroused, in the area mentioned, if not elsewhere, a wholesale march upon departments and courts. The flag waves, the band plays. My country, it surely is of thee.

My earlier years were spent in the rural section of a midwestern state. Politically, the county in which we lived was fairly divided. Successive victories at the polls were won by Democrats, Republicans, and Reformers. The latter were the Greeley disciples and followers, powerful locally in the years immediately following 1872 and continuously, at least regionally, until after resentment, caused by the defeat of Tilden and the seating of Hayes in 1876, had somewhat lessened.

But there was one township in the home county which was unaffected by shifting and changing political or partisan currents. It bore the euphonious and sufficiently distinguishing name of Erin Prairie. It was a fertile section, peopled by prosperous and industrious farmers. For many years the election returns invariably showed a total of 350 to 400 Democratic votes cast, and as consistently and invariably, one Republican vote. In the published returns of the recent November election it was noted that the old ratio is still maintained.

The situation which exists in Massachusetts, or at least in the area of Greater Boston, is interesting when an effort is made to analyze it. Perhaps the mistake is being made of confusing naturalization with colonization. Are the ringmasters of the dominant party in the State taking a page from the record of far-off Erin Prairie in their effort to make it unanimous? Of course the answer to such an insinuation, if made, would be the simple declaration that the political leanings of a fledgling citizen, once naturalized, cannot be determined in advance or controlled thereafter.

But there is another and a more moving and more controlling aspect to this affair which may prompt even the indifferent to pause. It is announced that with the increasing demands for public relief it is necessary to limit the granting of aid from public funds to citizens and voters, either native or naturalized. To qualify as recipients of the benefits the suppliant or applicant, man or woman, must qualify as a citizen and potential voter. And here, it may be, we find the answer.

The almoners and disbursers of funds thus raised and appropriated, in Massachusetts and in Washington, are the graduates and postgraduates of one political school. They make no secret of this fact, and its significance cannot escape those entering or emerging from the primary class. They will be inclined, it seems certain, to refuse to seek or boast of any other alma mater. My country, it is still of thee.

The Wide Horizon

So. Africa's Poor White Problem

By H. Flather

ONE of South Africa's biggest social problems centers round its poor whites. In 1916 it was officially estimated that there were 106,000 of them. Today the total is given as 200,000, compared with about 7,000,000 natives.

The roots of "poor whiteism" go deep into South Africa's history. It is often forgotten that southern Africa was discovered before America and there was a time when Cape Town was better known to the shipping of the world than New York. There were very few natives of the hinterland of the Cape in those far-off days and they were not inclined to work for the white strangers. Thus it was that the seeds of pure whiteism were sown, though the harvest was not reaped for another century.

Unfortunately for the destiny of South Africa, slaves from the west coast were imported to do the rough work of the colony. The slave policy was adopted and continued and when the British took over the Cape early in the nineteenth century there were some 30,000 slaves in the colony and there had been laid the foundation of a half-caste population which today numbers 500,000, while there had become deep-rooted the tradition of carrying on all the industry of the subcontinent with cheap black, or colored labor.

It was the basing of the settlement of the black labor which excluded the whites from unskilled and semiskilled work and this soon brought the beginnings of the poor white class that has persisted and increased to this day. Now it is agreed that poor whiteism has developed into something more than poverty, it has become a state of mind. "The position is," said a Member of Parliament a short time ago, "that every tenth European in South Africa is a mental down-and-out who will not get up unless he is helped."

The whole question was carefully investigated by a Carnegie Commission last year and upon some points the commissioners were more cheerful than some of the earlier investigators. "The intelligence survey of the poor whites as a body," they said, "leads to the conclusion that the greater part of them constitutes a human material which need not be a burden but which may, granted a sound state policy, become a decided asset to the Union." The very real obstacle to the uplifting of the poor whites is their dependence upon others. The majority of them make little effort to help themselves.

All the investigators agreed that the self-reliance of the poor white has been broken down by the indiscriminate giving of doles. As a result the poor white always looks to somebody else to do something for him and it is at last being recognized that his case will never be improved until he is taught to do something for himself.

The Carnegie Report, and the belated awareness of the Afrikander section of the population of the seriousness of what is mainly an Afrikander problem, led to a national conference on the subject which has just been concluded at Kimberley. Five hundred delegates foregathered to discuss the question and all agreed that higgledy-piggledy work on behalf of the poor whites had gone on too long; the problem had grown alarmingly worse and the task before the conference was to present to the nation a thoroughly well-considered strategy for mass attack upon every front for healthy improvement; disease and degeneration had been rapidly encroaching like a locust plague upon the lower classes of the white population of the Union. After several days' earnest discussion the conference—the most representative ever held in the Union—adopted a ten-year plan which embodies proposals for reform which will reduce the menace to a minimum if they are translated into action.

The plan covers the whole field of health, care for children and aged people, housing and unemployment, schooling, agriculture, labor colonies for the workshy, adult education and so forth. It offers, in short, a charter of reform signed by the people of the Union. A good deal of legislation will be necessary to carry the plan into effect and a lot will depend on the Government's attitude to the many plans requiring national sanction and on the societies represented at the conference translating their resolves into practical work. On these two questions depend the fate of the Kimberley charter.

The conference established a permanent vigilance committee with a strong executive, whose duty it will be to put the proposals into practice. It also envisaged the creation of a national institute for continuous research into the poor white problem and suggested to the Government that a special Department of State should be formed to deal with all social work.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Voting Dry

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the recent election in Chicago eight out of eleven precincts where the issue was raised voted to banish the liquor traffic. A year ago thirteen suburbs of the Midwest metropolis voted on local option, and all thirteen went dry—some of them by a vote of ten to one. Votes are again veering to the dry side.

Minneapolis, Minn. W. G. CALDERWOOD